- VOLUME XIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

END OF THE SEASON.

BIG FOOTBALL GAMES HAVE

NOW CLOSED.

The Well-Trained Teams Have All Had

Their Turns and Battled Manfully-

University of Chicago Defeats Mich-

igan-Wisconsin Beats Northwestern

For the All-Western 'Leven.

the down and discuss

results leisurely.

Pootball experts are
sizing the field up,
and soon will be picking all Western elev-

ens until there will be as many offered

up as there are so called experts. The senson has been exceptionally clean as far as rough work by the players themselves is concerned and consequently as far as

injuries received. The umpires have as a

rule been stricter as regards "piling on"
—that most dreaded feature of modern
football. The referces have followed the
ball so well that it is downed and the men

lined up before an opportunity has been

afforded for the rough work to creep in.

As a result of the senson's work every
thing points to Wisconsin's men as West

ern champions and not even Stagg's pets

care to dispute the claim, despite the won

derful victory over Michigan Thursday by a score of 21 to 12. Wisconsin cinched all claims to the title when her lively

well-trained canvas-backs snowed North

western under by a score of 22 to 0 at

Branston Thirsday.

The West has been unusually weak in tackles. Holines, Forrest of Wisconsin, Sweeney of Illinois, Lockwood of Michigan, Mortimer and Webb of Chicago and

Rheighans of Lake Forest would certain

If be candidates for the all-Western team Of these, Holmes, for his work against Chicago. Minnesota and Northwestern

in making holds, in defense work general

of Lake Forest, for a light man, has been

nuch in the play, and on a heavier teat night be considered. Of these, Bennett Peetzel and Hamil and Dean would be

the four to choose from. Hamil's work in the Michigan game in following kicks

marks him something of a favorite. Teet-zel's work in driving the play in would mark him as a favorite. Bennett for ex-

perience and Hamil and Dean inter changeably seem to be the choice.

Behind the line, selver, Hunter, Schuler and Clarke are for quarter. Felver, barring two very bad fambles in the Chicago game, should have first choice. Hunterly the choice of the choice.

only can he punt, but in the interference

In line plunging and place kicking he would overshadow O'Dea, who is never in the play except to kick. For halves, Peele and Jackson would make an ex-

reed and Jackson would make an extremely strong pair.

Northwesteru, losing to Chicago and Wiscensin by big scores, is out of the race. Michigan's defeat by Chicago, overawed, by the nighty opposing full-back, yielded all-claims in her only big game of the season. Poor Illinois, who was forced to compete for, chiumpinship hypores before

compete for championship honors before

her team had reached the climax of devel

opment, was put out of the showing early when Chicago ran her down the field Next to Wisconsin, Chicago has fairly

won the right to stand a good second.
After her Michigar and Illinois must dispute for the honors of their place, with
the advantages in Michigan's favor, because of cleaner, harder, all-around work

o the last in the face of certain defeat

FIRST BLASTS OF WINTER.

now Storm of Great Severity Sweeps

A snowstorm of great severity swept

over Nebraska Thursday night. The weather was mild all day, with a drizzling rain. Toward evening the mercury drop-ped to almost zero, and a gale from the northwest swept the five particles of mow

in every direction. Not a great quantity

of snow fell, but what there was piled in luge drifts, impeding all kinds of traffic. In the extreme western part of the State

a regular blizzard prevailed, and great damage is threatened to stock interests.

This is due to the fact that the grass is covered with a hard coating of ice, through which it will be quite difficult for

cattle to break in order to secure food.

The great damage from the storm comes

from the menace to the stock interests. The many thousand sheep being fed in the State are in particular danger. Still,

as long as the herds are housed, which

is the case with most of the large

the case will have will not occur. The open range is the place where the greatest loss will be certain.

Special Treasury Agent Converse J.

Smith at Boston has received word from Speelal Employe Bunn, stationed on the Canadiam border, that he has seized at Eastport, Me, a small schooner with a

cargo of twenty-five boxes of tin plate that had been smuggled into port.

Dr. Abrahamevics, first vice-president

of the lower house of the Austrian reichs

rath, has been elected president to succeed Dr. Fatherin, who resigned Oct. 26.

Abrahamovies has acted as president eve

since, but has been unable to keep orde

in the chamber.

After Illinois must be placed Northwes ern, with her beefy eleven, with Oberlin following because of her showing against Michigam and Purdue and Minnesota at

the tail end of the procession.

OOTBALL in the

well-trained football

West has closed what was apparently a most successful season. The big.

teams of the greater
colleges have had
their turns, battled
manfilly and are
now prepared to set-

NUMBER 35.

## PRESIDENT HAS CARE

NO EASY TASK TO BE THE HEAD OF THIS REPUBLIC.

For Four Years Our Chief Executive Is the Greatest Burden Bearer of the Nation-Must Suppress All Personal Inclination and Assume Dignity.

Troubles of His Own,

Washington correspondence: task, and there is probably no man in the rust republic who carries such a load of care as the chief executive of From the nation. January till the time vember he has to en-dure a physical and mental strain that

bearing not only th paim of victory but also the thousand and one weighty details which are pressed upon him as the presumptive occupant of the executive mansion. From the time of his election till the morning of his in auguration he is the most watched, the most sought, and the most worked man in the country. And the cares already borne are only an intimation of those that come after his inaugural address has been rend and he has taken possession of the executive mansion

would wreck the

constitution of most

Not the least of the things which require the attention of the new occupant of the executive mansion is the care which must be taken not to say or do anything that would not be in accordance with the dignity and traditions of the great office dignity and traditions of the great office he is endeavoring to filt. As in great things so it is with innumerable small affairs. He must many times a day ask kimself the question if this or that suggested action is in keeping with the dig-nity of the President of the United States: Personal impulses by the thousand must be suppressed. The man must to a great extent make himself over. Almost without exception every American who has occupied the presidential office has risen manner, no matter how much below it he was at the outset. It is an office which demands that a man shall sink himself

The wonder is that so many of our Presidents have retained their personal characteristics and habits, their naturalness and simplicity, while in office. All the tendency is in the other direction. All the tendency is in the other direction. Unconsciously to the man himself he is drawn out of himself. He ceases to be as his friends knew him, as he knew himself, as he takes on a new consciousness. He is "the President." This fact he is never permitted to forget. It follows him everywhere. It bobs up impertment. ly at the simplest dinner in a country house as well as in a cabinet meeting at the executive mansion.

and become almost another entity.

In monarchical countries sovereigns are reared. They are to the manner born. From infancy they are trained to be rulers. They approach gradually, step by step, the station which we thrust a man into almost without warning. It is a fact that the greatest, most stupendous tranthat the greatest most supernous train-sition which comes to any man in the world is to him whom the people of the United States take from his law office or his home or his modest official station and thrust into the presidential chair. A distinguished foreigner said not long ago "It is amazing that you get as good Presidents as you do, and it is a remarkable thing that your public men are adaptable enough to rise so easily and naturally to the heights of your sovereignty. But they cannot be happy." This foreigner right. Probably not one President

in ten is happy while in office,
A Weight of Care.

As if this were not enough our political system makes the President the center and desire. Not only must all appoint-ments be made theoretically by him as, chief executive, but actually by him in person. Before making them he must see and talk with all the interested per-sons, no matter how great their number. sons, no matter how great their number.
If they come again and again, for the avowed purpose of "bringing the pressure of persistency," they must be seen and mollified. Crossroads politicians must have access to the ruler of the American people about seven-by-nine postoffices. The President must keep open house to all the Senators and Representatives in Congress, of whom there are something Congress, or whom there are something like 450, and the most of whom are professional office brokers. Through all this the President is expected to maintain his dignity and his equanimity, keep his patience unraffled and bla sense of histice and of the fitness of things unwarp-During the whole four years of his administration he bears upon his shoul ders the responsibilities and cares of the nation. In the case of most Presidents there is no cessation of toll. The cares of the chief executive are rarely dropped-when he leaves the office. They accom-pany him to the social function, they are his constant companion as he attempts to enjoy a few days outing, they are his most intimate associates even in his fem-ily circle, and they even follow him into his bed chamber and there are

the discomforts of his slumber.

Americans are not always a considerate people, but it is doubtful if they ever ate people, but it is donottur it toey ever had a better chance to see themselves as they really are than in the book which ex-President Benjamin Harrison has just-published, in which he devotes a chapter published, in which he devotes a complete to telling of his own experiences in the four years he passed in the White House. There seems to be no danger of the chief magistrate of the nation forgetting that in the most literal sense of the

words, a public servant, paid by the pub-lic for the public to enjoy at its lessure. During the first three weeks of his term the President of these United States has to shake hands with not less than 40,000 of his fellow citizens. If any, one has ever seen the Auditorium when 10,000 persons have been packed into it, and will multiply that number by four and contemplate shaking hands with all of them, template shaking hands with all of them, he will form a notion of what infinite nuisances hand-shaking folk can make of themselves if you can only get enough of them together. Mr. Harrison records that them together. Mr. Harrison records that green one who ever had to undergo the ordeal suffered acute physical torture until President Hayes discovered that if he is condemiced to spend the rest of his life, watched day and night by three old statistics not one of whom may ever rest.

is fertile in resource—has another way;

is fertile in resource—has another way; he holds his hand level with his waist with the back of it up and in this attitude it is only possible to get a firm grip on the fingers, which does not hurt nearly as much as pinching the rest of the hand.

But the handshaking lusts through the term, though not in such exorbitant quantities. It is not the only trouble. The letter writing fiend gets in his direful work—to the extent of some 800 letters day. They ask all sorts of thines, from a day. They ask all sorts of things, from an autograph for a log cabin quilt to the lone of money enough to buy a poor girl a piano. Then, if the President is not prompt to send them all they have reguested, they write again to tell him what a mean man they have now learned besis. Private citizens take their turn with charitable and religious organizations in begging for money, and a woman in North Calolina telegraphed one morning: have six little children and they want to where to go. I want protection." The autograph collector is numerously in evidence—scores of them every day of the 1,461 which make up a presidential term, A pile of cards and a bushel basket full of 'albums are the first things that greet a chief magistrate's satiated eyes every morning when he comes into his office Then there is the man who wishes to have States on the best method of keeping cal-ciming from coming off on the clothing, or the woman who has just discovered new process for fried cakes or sally lunn, and is willing to involve the White House cook in her joys. Think of four years of that sort of thing!

IS CAPT. DREYFUS INNOCENT? All Paris Excited Over a Story of

Blackmail and Corruption. The allegation that Alfred Dreyfus, former capitain of French artillery, was falsely accused and convicted by a court martial of selling French military plans Walford, Novak's home and where the to the agents of a foreign government, tragedy occurred, was in Benton County. continues to be widely discussed in Paris and throughout France. The presentation of the prisoner's case to the French the trial until he could go upon the wit-

"shaker" had a chance to grasp his and squeeze it to show his good will he could escape serious discomfort and all actual pain. President McKinley—the Ohio man of an ordinary criminal is merciful. Dreyfus is certainly being tortured to death, NOVAK IS FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Murder in

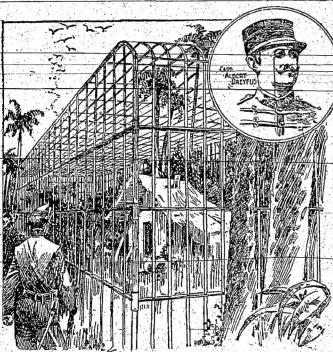
the Second Degree. Frank Novak, on trial at Vinton, Iowa. for killing Edward: Murray, has been found guilty of murder in the second de-gree. The jury returned its verdict re-ommending that his punishment be ten



FRANK NOVAK. the prisoner said he regarded the verdical

a great victory for the defense.

A serious mistake on the part of the State in the proceedings of the trial was discovered at the very last moment, and Novak's counsel fought persistently to prevent its rectification. After the evidence had been closed on both sides it was discovered that the county attorney had omitted to show that the village of



THE BARBARIC CAGE BUILT AROUND CAPTAIN DREYFUS! HUT.

for funds, determined to "bleed this wealthy Jew." A beautiful adventuress. whose house was the resort of a number of French officers and foreign diplomats, is said to have acted as the go-between in these transactions. By invitation Drevfus was a frequent

visitor to her house. In due course of time the plan for the mobilization of the French army, which had been drawn up in a handwriting which eleverly imitated that of Dreytus, was produced and money was demanded for its surrender. Dreytus, however, it is said, refused to pay the sum demanded, knowing that the purchase of the document would be an admission of his guilt and would furnish ground for future extertion, and being was that the fact that he had being was a party to the plot, would be considered purt of the strongest evidence of his

Friends of Dreyfus assert that the newspapers have constantly maintained a warfare against Dreyfus, even up to the present time, and that in consequence the prisoner's wife and family are oblig-

ed to keep secluded.

Alfred Dreyfus is now enduring the most terrible punishment inflicted by a civilized nation upon a human being. Four years ago he was a rich, brillant Parisian, years ago he was a new, attached to the general staff. Suddenly he was arrested and without legal procedure condemned by a council of war to exile for life in French Guiana. He was charged with betraying French military plans to a fortune convergence of the contract of eign government, understood to be the German. The sole evidence against him was a brief note, alleged to have been found in the waste paper basket of the German embassy.

Although the trial of Dreyfus was ab-

solutely secret, his condemnation was o the most public character conceivable. The unfortunate man was taken to the Champ de Mars, the largest parade ground in Paris, where 4,000 troops were drawn up in line. Dreyfus stood in the midst of them. After the judgment of the council of war had been read, a lieutenant took the sword of Dreytus and broke it across his knee, and then cut the buttons, epaulets and other marks of mili-

Government, which caused the present ness stand and swear that the town of agitation, reveals a Tomance with the Walford was in Benton County that the "gang" of so-called "journalists", and evidence might be incorporated in the agitation, reveals a Tomance with the "gang" of so-called "journalists" and evidence might be incorporated in the stock jobbers who beset the late Max case. Both Attorneys Ney and Milner Lebaudy, the millionaire conscript. Lebaudy, the millionaire conscript,
The plot, it would further seem, was
conceived in 1893, when the wave of
"Jow baiting" swept over Europe. Dreytus is of lewish extraction, and those
jackals of Parisian society, custing about that the part Wood played was carefully arranged by Novak's friends,

LINCOLN'S GRANDDAUGHTER

ls a Happy Bride, but Papa Will Not Forgive Her.

Miss Jessie Lincoln, daughter of Col. Robert Lincoln, and granddaughter of the inimortal "Abe," is a happy bride, but mingled with her happiness is much sorrow. She is a bright and handsome young onian and a favorite in Chicago societ woman and a favorite in Chicago society.

A few days ago she married without her
father's knowledge, a youth named Warren Beckwith. The young husband is a
fine-looking fellow with some means and
a liking for athletics. But he has never been thrown on his own resources and were that the fact that he had been therefore has not as vet displayed an



MRS. JESSIE LINCOLN BECKWITH.

and told of her marriage. He sternly re fused to give her his blessing and the bride left home and is now living with her husband at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. She is deeply in love with Mr. Beckwith and will remain with him, while hoping that her father's heart will relent. But colonel shows no sign of forgiving her.

Commissioner General Powderly of the innulgration bureau has received a tele gram from Inspector Baldwin in Missis sippi stating that he had secured the ar rest of nineteen others of the party of reached forward and grasped the hand of an approaching "shaker" before the land. Latterly his hut has been inclose to this country under contract.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Culture of Sugar Beets Around Port Huron-An Important Tax Decision Old Man Burned to Death-Shot His Father-Killed by Mistake.

Better Than Expected. Secretary Fred W. Sherman of the Port Huron Beet Sugar Co., has received a report from the State analyst, Prof. B. C. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, giving the result of an analysis of sam giving the result of an analysis of sharples of sugar beets grown in that section. Of thirty samples which were submitted grown in different sections of the multy an average percentage of sugar of 11.01 was secured, and a percentage of purity In several instances where the lata was kept, patches showed a yield o twenty-five to twenty-eight tons per a With the percentage of sugar contact in the beets disclosed in the analysis the would have brought \$5.67 per ton at the

An Important Decision. the township of Horton et al., to set asid certain taxes assessed on complainants lands for certain reasons assigned, one of which was that the Board of Equalization neglected to meet on the erst of the tw lays prescribed by law that they shall meet, and on which day complainants agents endeavored to be heard before the board. The board did meet on the second day. Judge Sharpe holds that, while the ailure of the board to meet on the firs considerable inconvenience, it did not de prive them of their constitutional right t heard, and that they should have presented themselves on the second day, un axes valid for that reason.

Shot His Father.

Henry Kammerer shot and killed his O-year-old father, John Kammerer, at heir home nine miles from Benton Har-The two men had an altereation over the plowing of some ground, and the son threw a stone at his father, who re-sented it. They went to the house, and, without warming, the son peked up a standard repeating rifle and hred at his 38 cultber repeating rifle and fired at his tarter, striking him-just above the heart, so girl who was abducted by Albert Pet The old man started to escape, and an on man surren to escape, and another bullet struck him is the stomach. He fell and the son, supposing he had killed him, stepped into a shed and shot himself. The shot did not prove fatal, and, seeing his father rise, he fired another shot at him, then, turning to the shed, he took down a shotgin, and, after setting fire to the shed, blew his brains out by discharging both harrels.

The boiler in Milton Artley's large wood working factory at Carleton exploded, killing the fireman, Edward Craft, and injuring-Fred-Artley, son of the owner, Otis and Cyrus Burroughs. The force of the explosion shook every building in town and left the factory almost a total wreck. The cause of the explosion is un

Did He Kill Himself? Dell C. Slaght of Flint, secretary of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, and for many years a traveling salesman, was dis ed in an unconscious condition lying on a lounge in the Elks lodge room the other morning. The gas had been turned on rull head. Staght died. There is much mystery surrounding the case.

Burned to Death.

Michael Kennedy, a widower aged 85 cars, living alone in Caledonia township, was found dead in his burning shan ty. The shanty burned to the ground, The supposition is that the shanty caught fire from the old man making too big a fire in the store.

engaged to marry Burgess sister, disguis-ed himself as a cowboy and tried to trighten Burgess, who became angry and

The Eastern Genesee Teachers' Asso-ciation has elected J. Russel president for 1898; and will meet at Goodrich next

Scott of Port Huron, was run down by team while wheeling and seriously

Rev. James M. Provan of Shelby will probably accept the unahimous call ex-tended him by the Buchanan Presbyte-rian Church.

Peter Peterson of St. Joseph, who at-tempted to murder his sweetheart, Miss Eliza Harris, July 4, was sentenced to eight years in prison.

right of way. Cause—the owners are tired of losing money. The stock of the Jennings dry goods

ut of Port Huron, was instantly killed i runaway accident. Hillsdale is to have a new industry in

Three large wildents were killed near

Judge Sharpe filed an opinion in Circuly Court at West Branch in the case of Geo N. Hauptman, and David N. Wright vs. informed that no meeting of the

Killed the Fireman

Louis Smoked in Bed. Louis Bell, a Frenchman, aged 82, was purped to death in his bedroom, 94 Greenwood avenue, Detroit. He occupied a littie bedroom upstairs, isolated from the other rooms. He had a habit of smoking in bed, and it is supposed that light set fire to the bed clothes.

Met a Cowboy's Fate.

John Burgess, aged 19, shot and killed
George Hart at Meridian. Hart, who was killed the supposed tramp.

Minor State Matters. The Ithica opera house is being rebuilt into a business block and the town will have no play house.

Bay City's beet sugar factory will un-doubtedly be built the ensuing winter, and be ready for next year's crop of beets.

Tommie Scott, a young son of Fred

The Escanaba street railway has shut up shop and quit being anything but a

establishment at Lapeer has been sold to C. J. Cudworth of Armada. Mr. Jen-nings had been in business for forty years. Adler Franks, a furmer living five miles

he shape of an aluminum could factory.
Fred Hayden, alias James Hayden, was
entenced at Howell to ninety days in he Detroit house of correction for an issault on Postmaster Brown of Brigh-

Alger last week. There were four to-gether, but one got away. They were very large and fierce. They bring a boun-ty of \$3 each.

Elmer City is to have a new hotel, and

Ottawa County has a factory which turns out wooden shoes. Geo. D. Bradford has been appointed deputy collector at Alpena,

Frank G. Hatswell has been appointed road foreman of the F. & P. M. Samuel Cook paid a \$10 fine at Port Huron for selling fake spectacles. Potato dealers at Cadillac have paid out \$53,000 to farmers so far this s

Benjamin Herrington of Lakeside was The State Horticultural Society will

old a meeting at Ithaca on Dec. 1, 2 and 3. Christian Banman of Muskegon tool a dose of paris green with suicidal intent

and died. The electric lighting plant at the U. of M., which cost \$20,000, is practically completed.

The drug store of A. W. Fenton & Son, at Bailey, was robbed by burglars for the sixth time.

Five mines at Iron Mountain announce an increase of 10 per cent in wages, it effect Dec. 1. Pinconning is without banking facill-

ties since the fire which occurred there ome weeks ago. Alpena's commercial fishermen will obey the law making a close season from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15.

Armada councilinen have changed the bicycle ordinance of that village four times in six months.

Hesperia has already raised \$9,000 for the new electric railway which is to run between there and Hart.

F. C. Sturgis of Grand Rapids had hi hand, which was covered with wood al cohol burned to a crisp.

Mrs. Minnie Ackerman is suing Owoss for \$2,000 damages for injuries received from a defective sidewalk.

Belding firemen have tired of working and will ask the village cou cil to pay them a yearly salary. John Mulder, a 17-year-old Grand Ran

ids newsboy, was accidentally shot and killed while handling a sparrow gun. John W. Harris, a resident of Battle trade, committed suicide at Cincinnati.

James Cushway, who stole overcoats from Buy City hotels, will spend ninety days at the Detroit house of correction. in making holds, in defense work generally, is perhaps the first choice, with Sweeney a close second. The cirres of capitaln have weighed on Sweeney considerably, but in all he has more than held his own in the big games played, with the possible exception or the Indian match.

On the ends, the work of Michigan's and Wisconsin's ends, Dean and Auderson and Teetzel and Bennett, and that of Hamil, mark them as endidates. Sickles of Lake Forest, for a light man, has been erson, has been located near Whitmore

Daniel Button, an eccentric farmer liv ing near Okemos, was robbed of \$150 by two boys. The lads made good their

the tower of St. John's Church while funting sparrows and three ribs were Albert Haven, aged 50 years, a farmer living near Grass Lake, committed sui-cide by hanging. No cause is known for

Eugene La Rose of Essexville fell from

his act. Adelbert Fairchild and Frank Sunte of Charlotte settled a little difficulty with bare fists in a 45-minute fight. Both were

badly punished. An unknown man was found floating in he Rifle river at the old D. & M. bridge at Prescott. He had apparently been in the water some time.

Fifty thousand bushels of potatoes have een shipped from Manton so far this ser-on. More than this quantity has been shipped from Greenville. A year ago Druggist F. A. Tepoorter of Bay City accidentally swallowed

The coin gave him no trouble un til when he coughed it up. The Ladies' Guild of Grace Episcopa Church at Holland, known for its skill it

making fancy articles, has received a The late Alexander Savers of Holton was the father of fourteen children. Three of his sons went into the army with him, and one died in the service.

A woman clerk who worked for Osburn just returned five cents which she appre printed while working for the firm.

Adrian Common Council is after the officials of the Detroit and Lima North ern Railroad because the latter are no ulfilling agreements relative to cre The Christy family of St. Clair in cludes three brothers, aged respectively Andrew, S1; Heary, S4; Samuel, S6, an one sister, Mary Ann, 76. Henry alon has married.

Several hundred skilled miners could get work in the Marquette range mines at once. There is still an adequate supply of day laborers. The same state of affairs exists on the Menominee and Go

The wife of Supervisor Oscar Utley of
Vienna fell, breaking two ribs and rewho used green willow for corner posts
ceiving several bruises.

(Vien'a heef sugar factory will unconsiderably higher than it was. Some limbs have also come out for him to han

his harness on.

Pustor A. F. Nagler and the officia oards of the Bellevue Methodist Episopal Church have suspended the Ep League from any connection with the church for three months for conducalleged to be prejudicial to the best in crests of the church. The total ore shipments by Lake Supe

for mines to Nov. 1 were in excess of 11,000,000 gross tons, or about one millior tons in excess of the shipments of any previous year. The November and December shipments by water and the allrail shipments to furnaces will bring th total for 1897 to perhaps 12,250,000 tons, or two million tons in excess of the output of any previous season. The toninge of this single year will be greater than the combined output of all the irol mines of Lake Superior from the time that ore was first found, in 1844, until Jan. 1, 1879. The 1808 production will reach at least 15,000,000 grows tons and may exceed that amount.

The Quincy Mining Company has decided to build a smetter plant of its own next season. The plant will be located at Ripley on the site of the old Pewabic stamp mill, and will be very large and While excavating in a gravel pit on the

Jackson farm, a few inites west of Elsie, workingmen dissovered the skeleton of a man in excellent condition, and on "the Ridge," three miles west of Elsie, other skeletons and various articles of potter ridges west of there were used in the days of the red men as cemeteries. CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

Uramford Le Avalanche

SUPERVISORS.
South Branch . Wakeley ichardson hn Hanna . Sherman K. Wright Batterson

SOCIETY MEETINGS. M. E. CHURCH-Rey. R. L. Cope, Pastor. ervices at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sun day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. C. W. Potte Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and wening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH — Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor: Services every Sun-day at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednes-

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH-Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7: 0 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:39 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, P. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-ernoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRALLIAG Comments overy third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MERZ, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.— Meets every Tuesday evening. P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT. K. O. T. M., No. 102 -CRAWFORD

Agets every Saturday evening.

J. J. Collins Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALRY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. B. B. WISNER, R. S.

MES. F. WALDE, Record Keeper REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Half the first and third Wednesday of each month.

J. W. HARTWICH, C. C.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Entrance, half between Fournier sand Peterson's jewelry store.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and

GRAYLING, - - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

For the backs, Herschberger, O'Dea, Gardiner, Peele, Johnston and Jackson of Lake Forest are perhaps the creams Herschberger is the choice for full. Not O. PALMER,

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

# GRAYLING, MICH GRAYLING HOUSE

KASMUSSUN, Proprieto

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is nowly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commonstal travelers.

F. D. HARRISON,

Tonsorial Artist.

# You Can Get...

Job Printing-letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, cards, invitations, programs, posters, etc., at this office at ....

# Low Prices.

is a well-known fact that judicious advertising always pays-especially newspaper advertising. If you put your ad. in the right paper your business will grow, because people will see that you are alive, and they would rather deal with a live man than a corpse. If you advertise in this paper you will find that it

Pays...

lay at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

W. S. CHALKEE, Post Com. C. W. WEIGHT, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.-

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening or

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Meets

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 34, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month Mrs. Goulette, Lady Com.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

the game, Sinder has the control of the game. Clarke fumbles badly, although he got over the fault in the Michigan game. Felver is perhaps the favorite for general, hard, heady work, and the fact that he can be used as a full. Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

Attorney at Law and Notary,

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.) GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt at ention given all sustomers.

Oct. 1, '91.

# all kinds of plain and fancy

## GRAYLING. - MICHIGAN

SPAIN PUBLISHES CUBAN AU-TONOMY ORDER.

OFFER AND ANSWER.

The Reply of the Cuban Government Is Explicit-Nothing Will Suffice but Absolute Independence-Business of the Country, as Seen by Dun.

Cuba Refuses Antonomy

The Official Gazette at Madrid pub-ishes the royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus removing to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus removing the anxiety that had begun to be express ed on all sides as the result of the Government's reficence and unexplained delay. The answer of the Cuban Government to the offer is in the hands of Es trada Palma, the head of the Cuban junta in New York. It is the extion of the assembly of the constitutional government, and states the purpose of the revolutionary leaders to decline any proposition from Spain that does not ment ostion from Spain that does not mean complete and absolute independence and perfect freedom from Spanish domination. The document was issued at La Yaya, Camaguey, Oct. 30, 1897, and is signed by Domingo Mendez Capote, president of the Cuban republic, and the other officials of the Government. It says in part: "No special laws, nor reforms, nor aucials of the Government. It says in paretonomy-nothing that supposes under whatever name, form or manner the subsistence of the Spanish domination in Cuba can terminate the actual struggle. Independence or death has been and wil be our sacred and indisputable watch

GIVES BIG FIGURES.

Weekly Tidings Brought by Dun's Re-

view of Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: "The heavy exports of wheat, with the renewed advance in price, is the most interesting and important feature of the week's events. Since Angust, when the extent of the foreign deficiency be-came realized, exports have been larger than in corresponding weeks of any previous year. The cotton exports also have become very heavy, and the outgo of corn falls but little below hast year's unprege-dented record, while in exports of manu-facturing products, especially machinery, all records for the season have been sur-passed. Meanwhile imports are ruuning behind last year's at New York nearly \$2,000,000 this month, so that nuother excess of exports over imports amounting to about \$60,000,000 for the month is probable. But this would make an exces of about \$225,000,000 in four months Western receipts of wheat are of enor mois magnitude, in four weeks being 27, 072,104 bushels, against 9,214,838 bushels in the same four weeks last year. Cotton declined to 5,81 cents, the lowest point for many years. The iron industry shows no decrease in production or consumption of pig, but with much reduced orders for products excess of production is expected. In bars, agricultural and railway manufacturing causes a heavy demand at Ch. cago, from being preferred to steel. The woolen manufacture is still consuming heavily in execution of past orders and many agents are sold so far ahead that they seek no further business. Some reduction in prices of wool appears. Fail ures for the week have been 256 in the United States, against 300 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 38 last year."

HUNDREUS ARE DEAD.

Typhoon in Philippine Islands Works Great Havoc. Great Havoc.
The typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands, was the cause of one of the worst disasters that have been reported from the southern ocean in many Thousands of lives were lost, in years. Industries of lives were lost, in-cluding miny Europeans, and the dam-age to property was something appalling. Several towns were swept and blown away. Fully 400 Europeans were drown-ed, and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished. The hurrigane struck the isl and at the bay of Santa Paula in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 12th the hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital of Tacloban with great fury. In less than one-half hour the town was :

Marquis Takes His Own Life. A man who killed himself in Newark, N. J., the other night is now known to Vitelleschi. He formerly was an officer in the Italian navy, but is said to have deserted his ship in New York rather than possibly face charges of remaining ashors than his leave allowed and quar reling with a brother officer.

Footpads Use Sulphuric Acid. Two footpads stopped Mrs. Richard A. House, wife of a Chicago and Alton engineer, at an outlying point near Kansas City and robbed her of \$50. Mrs. House made a show of resistance when one of the men poured the contents of a bottle of sulphuric acid on her hands. The men escaped unidentified.

Willamette Iron Works Fail. M. W. Henderson was appointed receiver of the Williamette from works at Portland, Ore. The liabilities of the company are about \$50,000, aside from the capital stock, which is \$300,000.

Steamer Went Ashore.

The steamer Gogebie, bound from Chicago to Lake Erie without cargo to load coal, went ashore upon North Manitou Island, off the Michigan coast, during a heavy snowstorm.

Badeni Ministry Out.

The members of the Austrian ministry have fendered their resignation to Empe for Francis Joseph, who accepted them and intrusted Baron Gautsch, who holds the portfolio of public instruction of the retiring ministry, with the task of forming a new enbinet.

Shot Her Lover.

Mary Luxton, aged 22 years, shot and fatally wounded Ole Halverson, aged 25 years, at Inkster, N. D., as the result of a lovers' quarrel. She tried to kill herself, but Halverson held her arm.

Reports of Damage Exaggerated. A Seattle telegram says: The interrup-tions to railroad traffic caused by the recent storm are being gradually overcome the waters subside it is ascertained that the reports of damage done to the Great Northern Railroad have been greatly exaggerated.

Fatal Fire in Baltimore.
The five-story building, 317 and 319
North Howard street, Baltimore, Md., was destroyed by fire, and one woman Mrz. Susan E. Maxon, lost her life. The total damage to the building and contents is estimated at about \$135,000; insurance, \$100,000. CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Elected at Camaguey Through the Personal Influence of Comez.
Advices recently received from a correspondent now with the insurgents in the Camaguey district give details of the Cuban assembly recently held. This dispatch, which has been en route since Nov. It, says the assembly convened Sept. 2, but owing to the absence of several delegates from western provinces it was continued from day to day until all the members were present. Senor Mendez Capote presided over the deliberations. If wenty-two of the twenty-four delegates presented credentials from the various districts throughout the island. After reviewing and amending the constitution and approving the acts of the retiring government, these officers were elected: President, General Bartolome Masso; vice-president, Mendez Capote; secretary of war, Brigadier Aleman; secretary of state, Fonte Sterling; secretary of foreign affairs, Moreno Delatorre; secretary of the interior, Dr. Manuel R. Silva; commander-in-chief of the army, Maximo Golder, increase and control of the con lected at Camaguey Through mander-in-chief of the army, Maximo Gomez; inspector general, Carlos Roloff, The mez; inspector general, Carlos Kolon, The disputch states that the election of Gen, Masso was due to the personal influence of Gen, Gomez, Gen, Masso is known to have been unalterably opposed to any set-tlement of the Cuban question not based on absolute independence. on absolute independence.

CLAYTON'S MURDERER FOUND.

Assassin of the Arkansas Politician Said to Be a Georgia Prisoner.
The murderer of John M. Clayton of Arkansas, it is claimed, is now serving a term in the Georgia penitentiary. He is, a white huan, and his term will soon expire. J. M. Clayton, a brother of Powell. Clayton, a Republican leader, was murdered in November, 1888, and while the State of Arkansas was quivering with excitement the assassis escaped to the mountains of north Georgia. He remained there under an assassine ame until the penchant for crime mastered him, and Assassin of the Arkansas Politiciau the penchant for crime mastered him, and the penchant for crime mastered him, and he worked his way\_into convict stripes. In a moment when his secret preyed too heavily upon his mind he imparted it to a fellow convict, who, hold a guard named Aiken. Aiken, who claims to hold the key to the mystery, was seen. He is holding his information for a reward, and declines to divides the convict's name. clines to disclose the convict's name at this time. Gov. Jones of Alacadas areopened the case, and has authorized a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of Clayton's murderer.

SEES BENEFITS FOR CANADA.

Britain Favors Closer Trade Relations

with America.

There is good reason to believe that the British Government will view with favor the formation of a commission to clear up vexatious questions between the United States and Canada. This attitude will be invertible in the consummation of will be important in the consummation of the commission plan, for the best efforts or the United States and Canada toward a general settlement would come to naught unless the imperial Government approved, the efforts and stood ready to give them official execution in the form of a treaty. At first the sharp differences aroused by the recent Bering sea meeting led to the belief that Great Britain might stand in the way of a commission which would dis cuss, among other questions, such imperial subjects as the tariff. The home Government is now said to be fully conscious of the advantages which Canada may secure in the extensive American market lying alongside her, and there is understood to be over designed and Canada may secure the said Canada may secure designed to be over designed as the canada may secure designed to be over designed as the said Canada may secure designed as the said canada may secure designed to be secured as the said canada may secure designed to be supported to the said canada may secure designed to be supported to the said canada may secure as the said to be supported to be supported to the said to the said to be supported to the said to the said to be supported to the said understood to be every desire to aid Can-uds in the enjoyment of reciprocal trade with this country. with this country,

After Our Forest Wenlth.

Terence V. Powderly, commissioner of immigration, has unearthed a scheme for the wholesale importation by European capitalists of alien contract laborers to this country. These men have been brought here for the purpose of securing harrel staves in the forests of the South for the use of great barrel manufactories in Austria and Bohemia. The scheme has worked with such success that hundreds of majoria and Bohemia. The scheme has worked with such success that hundreds of men have been at work for many months cutting down trees and dopping them up. Mr. Powderly, through his secret agents, having made this discovery, it remained for Deputy Immigration Commissioner McSweeney of the port of New York and a horde of United States. New York and a horde of United States marshals to round up many gangs of contract laborers at the point of the revolver in the interminable forests of the South. The arrests were made at various points in Tannessee, Mississippi and neighboring States, where the laborers went after fraudulently. landing at New York and many ports on the south coast. So great has become the business of stave-making in the lumber districts of Croatia, Dalmatia and the Kranish districts of Austria that the Government, fearing the catire destruction of the forests, had to prohibit tree felling and the capitalists in charge of the barrel manufactories were charge of the barrel manufactories were Forced to look to new fields for material.

Promising offers were therefore made of employment to idle laborers to go to the lumber districts of the Southern States.

They were sent in small parties to various parts along the Alandic seahoard, and the Atlant the gulf coust. They said they were farmers and were going into the Southern States.

Blaze at the Antipodes

Blaze at the Antipodes.

A great fire broke out in Melbourne, Australia, and in a very short space of time did enormous damage. It started in the very beart of the city. A strong wind was blowing, and the flercely fanned flames 'rapidly ingulfed building after building. Despite the efforts of the fire-men the entire district bounded by Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanston streets, and Flinders lane, with the exception of two buildings, was destroyed within three hours. The burned section included many of the largest business houses in Melhours. The burned section included many of the largest business houses in Melbourne. The buildings were completely gutted;—as—most of them—contained soft speeds, the flames progressed with a rapidity which defied all checking, and in the furious wind ashes and burning debris were carried into the suburbs a distance of two miles. It is estimated that the loss will reach £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), while the trade in soft goods has received. while the trade in soft goods has received a serious setback. Hundreds of employes of all sorts have been suddenly thrown out of employment.

Cattle Roasted to Death.

Cattle Roasted to Death.

Sixteen head of cattle were ronsted alive in a Sauta Fe car at Wakarusa Station, Kan. The cattle had been loaded at Reading Station for Chicago. As the train neared Wakarusa the bedding of the car was discovered to be on fire. All possible speed was made to reach the water tank at Wakarusa, but by the time the train stopped at the tank the flames were begond control. were beyond control.

Moonshiners in Limbo. Loputy United States Marshal F. J. Carpenter, with a posse of twelve men, has arrived in Hot Springs, Ark., with fifteen illicit distillers, who were captured in Scott County. The officers destroyed four stills and about four thousand gal lons of whisky and beer.

Milan Seeks Divorce.

A newspaper of Prague, Bohemia, says that ex-King Milan of Servia is again seeking to divorce his wife, Natalle, in order that he may marry Artemisia Chris-tie, the divorced wife of his former secre-

To Relieve Klondike Miners, Secretary of War Alger, in an interview in New York, said: "I met Sir Wilfrid Laurier while he was in Washington and we had a talk in regard to the Yukon country. We agreed to work together, if

It becomes necessary to send relief to the it becomes necessary to send rener to the people in that frozen region. The co-operation of Canada being assured, I believe that we could manage to get provisions to Dawson City in some way before the summer opens the Yukon river. Captain Rea, who represents the War-Pepartment, has gone to Alaska to report, but just where he is I cannot say. He left St. Michael's Aug. 29 and in the middle of September I heard from him at Fort Yukon, about thirteen hundred miles the Michael way for Miles from up the Yukon river and 500 miles from Dawson City. The Yukor river is frozen and it is not easy to travel on the rough fee. Therefore, to send relief in midwinter by that route is not practicable. The Government has about cleven hundred Government has about cleven muntred reindeer in Alaska, but they are scattered. Mr. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, has placed at the disposal of the War Department 100 reindeer that are within a bundred miles of St. Michael's. It is just possible that with reindeer and with the aid of Indians a small expedition might be sent by this route. My idea is, however, that in Mersh or credition will be see sent by this route. My face is, now-ever, that in March an expedition will be sent over the Chilkoot pass, by the Dal-ton trail. There are provisions in plenty at St. Michael's. The last I heard was that 5,000 or 6,000 tons of provisions were there, and as steamships ply between there and San Francisco, the danger of starvation is not great."

FEAR AMERICAN PUBIL

President of the London Board of Trade Sounds a Waruing. Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchle, presi-dent of the London Board of Trade, made dent of the London Board of Trade, made an important speech before the chamber of commerce of Croydon, taking as his theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months, upon which he hung a grave warning against American competition, now "ousting British trade." Mr. Ritchie, after declaring that the Dingley tariff and the engineering trade dispute were mainly responsible for the recent decline of exports, and after pointing cent decline of exports, and after pointing out that England had no weapons against the tariff, said there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the seritalk in commercial circles about the seri-ous competition of Germany, but he thought they were too apt to overlook a more serious competitor, the United States. "The facts are serious," he con-tinued, "and call upon us for the exercise of all our powers to enable us to maintain our position in the commercial world."

INDIAN INQUIRY ORDERED.

Gov. Adams of Colorado Names a Com

Gov. Adams, of Colorado, has appointed Attorney D. C. Beaman of Denyer, C. E. Noble of Colorado Springs and Judge Joshna Walbridge of Steamboat Springs as a commission to investigate the re-cent Indian disturbances in Routt and Rio Blanco Counties, his purpose being to determine whether any blame attaches to determine whether any blame attaches to the game wardens for killing Indian hunters. No news has been received at the headquarters of the department of Colorado, United States army, or at the statehouse regarding the reported departure from the Utes reservation in Utah of a party of Indians for the purpose of taking revenge for the killing of their comrades. Settlers are prepared for any move that may be made.

Young Cattle Thief Recaptured. Young Cattle Thief Recaptured.
Alvah Kooken, the young cattle thief
who held up three officers who had arrested him at Emporia, Kan., and escaped, was captured at Cheney. He was
discovered on the blind baggage when the
train left Goddard. Word was sent to
Cheney, and when the train pulled in
there three officers with Winchesters got
the drop on the young despendo and
made him hand over three revolvers.
Kooken was sent to the reform school not Kooken was sent to the reform school not over five years ago, and is not over 21 years old. He has served two years in the Missouri penitentiary.

Train Robbers Are Foiled.

The regular west-bound Fort Worth train on the Rio Grande Railroad steamed into Dublin, Texas, with more passengers, than usual. About three miles west, than usual. About three miles west, when rounding a curve into a deep cut, the engineer discovered the track obstructed by a pile of rocks about three feet high. The engineer reversed his engine, stopped his train and started back to the city. As the train slowed up four would-be robbers appeared and opened fire on the engineer. No one was hurt.

May Save Durrant's Life.

A letter has been sent to the officers at Morgan, Texas, purporting to have been written by Joseph E. Blanther, alias Forbes, who killed himself in jail there March 2. In this letter Blanther confesses, to having killed Mrs. Langteldt, Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, and urges that steps be taken at once to save the life of Theodore Durrant, convicted of the murder of the last two at

New Combine Formed.

The American Wood Working Machin-The American Wood Working Machinery Company has just been organized at Williamsport, Pa., and will control four-teep concerns, manufacturing seven-eighths of the wood working machinery produced in the United States. The capital stock of the organization is \$8,500,000

Duluth Gets a Gas Plant. Mayor Truelson, for the city, has pur-chased the Duluth Gas and Water Com pany's plant for \$1,250,000.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; new potatocs, 40c to 55c per bushel.

bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75;
\$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c

o 24c. St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheen, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn. No. 2, yellow, 24c to 26c; onts, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 40c.

Cincinati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5,25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2; 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; cots, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rre, No. 2, 46c to 47c. mixed, 27c to 29c; onts, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; ree, No. 2, 46c to 47c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 27c; onts, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rre, 47c to 48c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; onts, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rre, No. 2, 47c to 49c; clover seed, \$3.15 to \$3.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 3, 20c to 28c; onts, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rre, No. 2, 47c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 38c to 41c; pork, mess, \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 80c to 32c; onts, No. 2 white, 95c to 95c to 95c to 95c.

2 yellow, 30c to 32c; onts, No. 2 white, York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs

\$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 99c to \$1.00; corn. No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; butter, creamery, 15c to 24c; eggs, Western, 21c to 23c. NOTABLE OPINIONS.

SENATORS TALK ON THE HANNA-OHIO QUESTION.

They Believe that the Legislator Elected on the Republican Ticket in Ohio Are, in Honor Bound to Vote for Hanna for Senator.

Won't Go Back on Hanna,

Special Washington correspondence:
The various statements which have been published in leading papers of the

country indicating that members elected to the Ohio Legislature are likely to refuse to vote for Senator Hanna, after instructions of State and county con-ventions in his behalf, is leading members of Congress, trrespective of party to some frank expressions upon this subject. Senator Carter, discussing this subject to day, said: "In my opinion it would be for the good of the re-public to amend the Federal constitution by providing for the elections of Senators in Congress by popular vote. The nearest approach to the enactment of the popular will with reference to a Senatorial candidate has been obtained through the designation of the intended Senator by the State convention, constituting the highest authority of the party and the people who compose it within the State. The Ohio State convention having clearly placed Mr. Hanna before the people as the candi-

rugs, which are made in Asia chiefly by women and girls who receive 10 to 15 cents a day in wages, there is no need to buy a dollar's worth of carpet ing from abroad. No one knows this etter than the wealthy, who mong the best patrons of the Ameri can carpet looms. They know what is good, and they buy it. About 75 per cent. of the carpets used in America are made in America. Better add the remaining 25 per cent, and make i

TREMENDOUS LOSSES.

What Five Years of Free Trade Has Cost the American Farmers. Some remarkably impressive figures are set forth in a series of articles pub lished by the "Iowa State Register," on the subject of "Farmers' Losses by Free Trade." From figures taken from official statistics of the Treasury De partment and trepared under a free trude administration, the "Register" obtains some startling conclusions. For example, it finds that in the four years of 1893 to 1896, inclusive, the de creased consumption of wheat and corn directly attributed to times" amounted to a total of 3,257, 416,072 bushels, representing a farm value of \$664.558.239, or an expor value of more than \$1,000,000,000.

The loss on farm animals for the same four years is shown to be \$2, 560,422,968, and on oats and hay over \$600,000,000. These are monstrous prices to pay for the experiment in date of the Republican party for the free trade covering the period between Senate, thereby deprives every judivid March 4, 1893, and March 4, 1897. ual elected on the Republican ticket to | to the losses of the farmer, estimated

C3.

TWO THANKSGIVING DINNERS.



the Legislature of every semblance of at more than five billions of dollars right to exercise individual choice in defiance of the party wish, as clearly expressed by the election."
Senator Mason, of Illinois, said:

do not believe there is perfidy enough to induce one Republican to against Mr. Hanna for Senator. Every Republican in the Legislature is in-structed to vote for him, and to violate that instruction would be such a betrayal of party trust as to put the betrayer outside the pale of civilized poli-tics. It would be exactly the same as if he had been sent to the Electoral College to vote for McKinley, and then under some pretense of personal disappointment, had voted for Bryan. I am proud, as an American citizen, to say that no such person has ever been found in American history on either side or in any party, and they will not find him in Ohio."

Senator Burrows said: "I give no credence whatever to the newspaper reports from Ohio that the Republican Legislature will not select and return Senator Hanna to the United States Senate. First, he was indorsed unanimously by the State convention, which mounts tacitly to an instruction to the Legislature from the highest possible political organization in the State. Hanna led the fight for the party for he whole ticket, and won a high place in the affections of the people of Ohio and of the country for his splendid campaign, and I cannot believe that any Republican member of the Legis lature will disobey the instructions of the party or fail to recognize the splendid service of the Senator, I am con ndent he will be re-elected by the solid Republican vote. Any other result would overthrow the Republican party in Ohio for a quarter of a century, and do incalculable barm to the party at

large." Senator Fairbanks said: "I cannot believe there is any foundation in fact for the report that there is to be any. opposition within the Republican party to the return of Senator Hanna to enate. His indorsement by legislative conventions and by the State convention and by the Republican press of the State was unqualified and enthusiastic He has made a campaign character ized by exceptional bitterness on the part of the opposition, and in all fair ness he should now enjoy the fruits of the victory he has won,

A. B. CARSON.

How It Was Established. The exports of tin plates from Grea Britain to the United States in the first nine months of 1897 amounted to 64, 746 gross tons, compared with 89,533 tons in the same months of 1896 and 165.877 tons in the same months of -Iron and Steel Association Bul-

At the rate at which new factories are being projected and existing factories are enlarging their operations i will not take more than two or three years for the United States to produce its entire requirements of tin plate And this was the one particular indus try which the free-traders solemnly de lared could never, never be establish ed in America as the result of a pro tective tariff!

Calamity Croakers,

An increase of about 40 per cent. in the customs revenue for October as compared with the preceding month of August ought to quiet the deficit apprehensions of any but the most hys terical among the calamity croakers Nothing can quiet the appreheusions of fully welcome a bankrupt national reasury, no matter from what cause if they could only twist it into a free trade argument.

Better Make It Unanimous Only the wealthy can now afford to buy imported carpets, rugs and tanesries.-Leavenworth (Kan.) Standard, Very well; then don't buy them. If you cover your floors with American carpets and rugs and your walls with American tapestries, you will have the eatisfaction of knowing that you are

ey than if you bought imported goods

are added the losses of the country in other ways, such as the decline wages and in values of real estate rents, merchandise, manufactured products, and profit-producing property of all kinds, the grand total reaches an palling proportions. It is an lesson which the people of the United States are grasping the full significance of as the shadows of adversity gradually give way to the sunlight of pros In a recent issue the Economist drew

attention to the extraordinary in-crease in the wealth of the farmer as shown in the effect of protection upo the values of the sheep and wool of th United States. Ewes which in 1894 sold in Ohio at 69 cents each now bring \$3 to \$4, while lambs and bucks have advanced in equal proportion. The Madison, Wis., Journal has the follow ing to say about the report of the sec retary of the Kausas City Live Stock Exchange on the great increase in the market values of live stock:

It is not from wheat alone that the Vestern farmers are reaping prosperity this year. The values of live stock of al thinds have increased on an average of about 25 per cent, and from the great stock yards of Kansas City \$40,000,000 more than in 1800 will be distributed among the producers. This is a statement made by the secretary of the Live Stock Exchange of Kausas City after careful calculation, and taking into consideration both the rise in values and the increase in receipts. Every steer now sold at the stock yards in that city brings from \$6 to \$8, more than the same light of a state of the stock and the stock and the stock yards in that city brings from \$6 to \$8, more than the same light of a state of the stock and the same light of a state of the stock and the same light of a state of the state of the same light of a state of the state of the same light of a state of the state of the same light of a state of the state of the same light of a state of the state of the same light of the state of the same light of the same \$8 more than the same kind of a stee so more than the same kind of a steer brought a year ago; every calf, from \$2 to \$3 more; every hog from \$3 to \$3.25 more, and every sheef, \$1 more. The total value of all the live stock handled at that mar-ket this year will reach \$125,000,000 and more. With these increased profits from nore. With these increased profits from his live stock, added to the large returns for his wheat, the Western farmer is en-joying a season of remarkably good for-tune and prosperity, and has good cause fulfillment of prophecy.

The whole country has good cause for rejoicing, for prosperity begins at the farm and extends through every branch of human activity. When its harvest for the year 1897 shall have been fully reaped and reckoned, there will be a grand showing for protection.—American Economist.

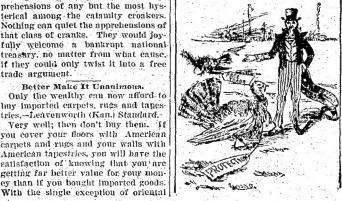
It Means Countless Millions.

The amount of beet sugar produced in Germany during the current year is estimated at 1,790,000 tons, a slight decrease from 1890, when the was 1,821,000 tons. For Austria-Hungary the yield is placed at \$22,000 tons against 927,000 tons last year, while France shows an increase, 751,000 tons against 703,000 tons last year. These enormous figures are interesting to Americans, for they show the vast im nortance to which beet sugar produc tion will soon be brought in our ow own-country under the fostering car of a wise protective system. The development of this industry in the Uni ted States means countless millions of dollars to the farmers, countless millions kept at home which are now sent abroad to pay for foreign sugar.

Nabody Minds Them. There are more men at work in the Colorado mines than ever before, but calamity is still the rallying cry of the Denver press. But it's noticeable that nobody rallies around it very much.

Uncle Sam's Choice.

San Francisco Chronicle.



## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

Scholarly Exposition of the Lesso -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflec tion-Hulf an Hour's Study of th Scriptures-Time Well Spent.

Lesson for December 5. Golden Text.—"Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."—Phil

This lesson treats of Christ's humility

ind exaliation-Phil. 2: 1-11. The epi

tle to the Philippians is one of the fullest and richest parts of the New Testament. With the letter-to the Ephesians it shows a lofty development of Paul's Christian insight, a deeper revelation by the Spirit than his earlier letters. During the long months of prison life he had meditated profoundly upon the nature of Christ and his relation to the needy world, and some of the results are the relation to the needy world, and some of the results are relation to the needy world, and some of the results are relation to the needy world. of the results are found in these chapters. It was once the stumbling block of cavil-It was once the stumbling block of caviling critics that these epistles of the capity show a more cluborate, more thoughtful type of Christian doctrine than Panl's earlier writings. But that is one of the very points that confirm their value and authenticity. It Paul had not grown, if his system of theology had not broadened during those years of Christian experience and activity, so that he could receive larger measure of heavenly truth, we should hardly be able to trust him as

re should hardly be able to trust him a

a teacher and as a divinely guided leader. The occasion of writing this letter is stated in 2: 25-30. The epistle, written under circumstances so likely to produce kindly feeling, has no reproof in it like most of Paul's other letters. The Phil ippian church, which he himself had founded, had abounded in good works spreading its beneficence and its helpfe influence far beyond the borders of Mace donia, and Paul rejoiced in it with great comfort in the midst of the perplexities which the churches of Thessalonica, Galatia and Corinth brought to him. It is an epistle of rejoicing; rejoicing based on the sublime truths of divine condescension, as well as on the persoverance and liberality of the Philippian Christians. It will be well it the teacher of this lesson can induce the class to read the whole epistic, and can thus be enabled to present it in its entirety.

Explanatory.

"If there be therefore any consolation" the form of expression simply indicates that whatever of these Christian graces the Philippians possess are to be exercised in order to third! Paul's joy (verse 2). "Bowels and mercies" is rendered in the

revised version "tender mercies and com-passions."

A very personal element is noticeable all through the epistle. Paul writes as a personal friend of many of his readers. While there were other and higher rea-While there were other and higher rea-sons for unity and harmony, he chooses to speak to them here of his own intense de-sire for their welfare, well knowing how such an appeal would touch their hearts. It is the highest joy of the Christian min-ister, of any Christian who has led others into the way of life; to find them continu-ing therein and growing steadily a sec-fulness.

lulness. In order to warn the Philippians agains selfish strife, Paul brings to bear the high-est of all motives, the initation of Christ. In these subline verses he sets before an adoring church the solemn mystery of incarnation. How it contrasts, yet how perfectly it conforms with the gospel story of Christ's advent. The lowly entrance upon earthly life which was his was no accident. It was planned in preceding ages and promised by patriarchs and prophets. The profound phrase, "Le this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," might by itself form the theme for many a sermon. But here it is evidently more exactly defined by the words that follow—the mind of humility.

"Thought it not robbery to be equal with God": this is obscure. The meaning to that he the defined the control of the contr is, that being divine, Christ did not count it as indispensable that he should retain at all times his divine appearance and powers, but laid them aside for a season that he might wave man "Made himself of no reputation": liter

ally, he emptied himselt; he laid aside the outward attributes of divinity. "Wherefore God bath highly exalted him": compare this whole passage with the fifty third chapter of Isaiah, in which precisely the same theme is treated. "Christ's Humiliation and Exaltation."
The opening and closing verses of the passage (52: 13 and 53: 12) prophesy the character is and a second of the reward of the voluntary humiliation, the parallel between these two chapters, in widely separated in point of time, is striking, and throws much light upon the

Next Lesson-"Paul's Last Words."-

How to Study the Bible.

Dig into it deeply: it is a mine of

priceless treasure. Come to it gladly; it is a rich feast

of good things.

Drink of it freely; it is the fountain of peace and joy. Consider it prayerfully; it is the revelation of God Himself.

Read it diligently; it is a masterplece of literature

Use it with power; it is the Sword of the Spirit. Follow it implicitly; it is the guide book to the eternal city.

Study it systematically; it is a beau tiful and harmonious whole, Sow it bountifully; it is the good seed

Why It Is.

Men have asked use why it is that the followers of Mahomet, who lived hundreds of years after Christ was on earth, are more numerous than the fol-lowers of Christ. It is very easy for me to answer that. Mahomet has more followers because one may be guilty of the blackest of sins and still be recognized follower of Mahomet, but a follower of Christ must give up sin You see, men would like to get into heaven with their sins. They can't do it.—Moody.

The Upward Way.

The upward way cannot be easy-it must be climbing to the end; but, as you climb, there comes more love of man, more love of God, a blessing of stronger, abler, kinder, happier life, and ever growing over all a quiet, restful scase of something brighter, han pler still beyond; some crown of bet ter life than aught we know of here which the Lord hath, in the unfolding of the eternal years, for them that love Him.-Dr. Brooke Herford ..

To Try Our Faith. Our Lenvenly Father sends us fre ment troubles to try our faith. If om faith be worth anything it will stand the test. Gilt is affald of fire, but gold is not; the paste gem dreads touched by the diamond, but the true lewel fears no test.

WINTER SWOODS DOWN

Stinging Cold Sweeps Over the Country from the Northwest.

Old winter started across the country Friday. It rode a cold wave that swept down from the Klondlike at the rate of 1,000 miles a day. It prossed the line from the British dominions into Montana and North Dakota, tingled the ears of St. Paul, and by Saturday morning was blow-ing-its-wintry-breath on Chicago, causing the mercury to drop over 40 degrees in less than twenty-four hours.

less than twenty-four hours.

Medleine Hat was proud of itself Friday. It had the reputation of being the coldest town on the continent, and it stuck itself full of plumes. The mercury went into its burrow for the winter's hibernating. It got as far as 22 degrees below zero, and during the day never got its head out of its hole, for the highest point it reached was 12 degrees below zero.

Medicine Hat is just across the line from Montana, but the best that could be done on the American side was 6 below at Havre and Bismarck. Uncle Sam's' thermometer at Havre nearly disgraced itself, for its silver column actually got as high as 0 during the day.

But Medicine Hat's glory may be short

But Medicine Hat's glory may be short lived. Away off to the northwest are the stations of Battleford and Edmiston, which generally hold the record. Edmiston that shong had the reputation of being the breeding place of the blizzard, but that distinction may be wrested from it when the wires bring Dawson City and Point Barrow within hearing distance. At Calgary, west of Medicine Hat, and at Swift Current on the east the thermome. Swift Current on the east the thermometers registered 20 below, while Winnipeg came trailing after with a record of 12 below. Helena, St. Paul and Dulut felt the beauty of the Record of 12 below. the breath of old Boreas, the mercury slipping well down toward zero.

Reports to the Chicago bureau showed a marked fall in the temperature through-

of the low, recor	det. Pollowing are a de:
Medicine Hat	-22 St. Paul
Calgary	-20 Oniaha
Swift Current	-20 Denver
Williston	-14 Chicago
Winniper	-12 St. Louis
Havre	-6 New York
Bismarck	-6 Boston
Helena	2 Philadelphia
Rapid City	4 Albany
Dulnth	6 Washington
Marquette	6
medidacter	9

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY.

Secretary Long Gives to the Public His Annual Report. Secretary of the Navy Long, in his re-port to the President, declares that the prime need of the naval service is not new

ships, but new docks, wharves, mulifitions, men and facilities. He says in part: "Our remotencess from foreign powers, the genius of our institutions and the devotion of our people to education, com-merce and industry rather than to any policy that involves military entangle-ments make war to be thought of only as a last resort in defense of our rights, and our military and naval establishments as our military and naval establishments as a police force for the preservation of order and never for aggression. While all this is, therefore, an ennest of peace as the normal condition of our national life, there is no question of the necessity, the wisdom and the economy, to the same end, of an effective navy, in view of the vast extent of our coast and the possibility of attack from the see upon our great cities. attack from the sea upon our great cities where the concentration of population and

property is enormous. "Hitherto for more than a decade the increase of the navy has very properly been in the line of new ships, and wisely so, as this has hitherto been the vital need. In the opinion of the department the time has now come when that increase should be on adjunctory lines in order to bring our naval facilities up to the same line of advance. The principal need of to day is that of sufficient docks, of which there is a deplorable lack; of adequate supplies of the munitions of war, which should never be at the hand-to-mouth stage; of an equipment of our navy yards equal to the demand upon them of the increased number of our ships, and of an enlarged corps of officers and men to do

"Additions to our fleet may be hereafter recessiry to bring it in ease of an emergency to an extent commensurate with the growing necessities of the country, especially in view of the development of Alaska, which is a continent in itself, and of the possible nunexation of islands in the Pacific. On the other hand, it is a mistake not to recognize that our naval power has more than doubled within the last few years; that the case of any emergency beyond our present resources is the very rare case; that until it comes ships will be gradually taken out of commission and put into reserve in order to reduce running expenses, and that a due regard is necessary to the relation of the national

\*The department therefore recommends that the authorization of new ships by the coming Congress be limited to one battle-ship for the Pacific coast, where, after the five now under construction are complet-ed, there will be only two, while on the Atlantic coast there will be seven, and also to a few torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, both of which are com-paratively of little cost, and more of which are desirable in order to bring this swift, mobile and handily effective arm of the service up to its place in the general coming Congress be limited to one battle service up to its place in the general scheme for coast defense.

The present effective fighting force of

he mayy consists of four buttleships of the first class, two battleships of the second class, two armored cruisers, sixteen equisers, fifteen gunboats, six double tur-reted monitors, one ram, one dynamics gunboat, one dispatch boat, one transport steamer and five torpedo boats. There are under construction ave battleships of the first class, sixteen to reed boats and one submarine boat. There are sixty-four other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval-reserve shins, tugs, disused single turreted mont

tors and some unserviceable craft.
"There is, further, the auxiliary fleet.
This consists, first, of more than twenty subsidized steamers which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armment of main and secondary batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need. These auxiliaries, ranging from 5,000 to 12,000 tons, will, it occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their creat coal casecond, of a very much greater number of enemy's commerce. Their great coal ca-pacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the where abouts of hostile vessels.

"The country is to be congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding on the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities the equal of vessels built any-where else in the world."

The Secretary recommends that naval

The secretary recommends that naval officers who were discharged under the act of 1882 be restored to the service after examinations, and that the complement of chilsted men be largely increased to min the new ships,

The departmental appropriation was \$16,984,251, of which \$927,407 remains

will accomplish much.

correspondingly.

anywhere else.

TAKING THE BIT.

ever, at times be cheaper to purchase

fertilizers, but, with a system of rota

tion, and the growing of clover, the

cost of fertilizers will be reduced. When the land becomes righer every

year the value of the farm is increase

Cropping Without Rotation.

It is not alone because it is exhaust

ive that successive growing of one crop on the same land is bad practice. It is

precisely the way to breed insects of fungous diseases, or to extend the

growth of noxious weeds. There is not

nuch successive cropping anywher

now. The value of rotation so as to in

crease soil productiveness is better un derstood. Yet when settlers go to a

new country they almost always crop

soil that has virgin fertility with the

erop that pays best, which is repeated

until the crop begins to fall. Almos

always the settlers on new land are

ages in removing to the outskirts of civ

ilization that only those go who have

not the money required to buy farms

Breaking a Colt to Take the Bit.

Although of uncommonly gentle and

docile disposition, and willing to be

taught anything required of him, my

hand in the corner of his mouth, lay

ing the ends of my fingers on his

tongue. This induced him to open his

mouth, and, improving this opportunity

I slipped the bit into his mouth. Afte

that, whenever the colt had to be bri

iled, I proceeded as the illustration ex

plains. Hold the bridle with the righ

let the left hand enter his month, while

the bit rests on the back of the hand

near the wrist, and as soon as his

mouth opens draw the bit gently into

his mouth by slipping the head-stall

over his head, A few such operations

not more than four or five, broke my

the bit willingly, but he would come to-

ward you with his mouth wide open

ready to be bridled.—G. C. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

Animals Need Lime.

Lime is necessary for animals as well

as for the land, but lime salts exist in

the food, predominating in some kinds

more than in others. Corn and wheat

grains contain but a small proportion

of lime, hence young animals, or dame

other foods than grain. Clover has

lime as corn, while bran is also rich in

growth and lack of vigor are frequent-

Grain in the Orchard.

Do not sow grain in the orchard, especially wheat or rye. Oats may be

sown after the orchard is well grown,

and pastured down with hogs, with but little bad effect. Never under any

circumstances allow timothy, red-top,

blue grass, or any other grass that

forms a tough sod, in an orchard. When

should be in clover; hogs may be pas

Sell Off the Poor Stock.

Though food is cheap for feeding stock, it is never worth while to winter what even after keeping is sure to

be worth little more in spring than in

a positive gain in size and weight. If

to it that it produces something to pay

its way or else dispose of it at once for

Be sure to feed in a cleanly manner

In cold weather feed a warm break-

Extra good poultry always command

A varied diet helps materially the

Do not use artificial stimulants; with

Poultry droppings contain all of the

Buckwheat can be used to good ad-

Keep the fowls away from the barne

Sunflower and sorghum seed can al-

So long as a good variety of food car

he given, very little stimulants are

As a general rule, young chicks of a

fancy breed should not be allowed to

go on the roosts until they are three

Pekin ducks will grow to a market-

able size and attain a greater weight

houses; in such

fertilizing material in a solid form.

poultry the reaction is harmful.

vantage in making up a variety.

and carriage

ways be fed without threshing.

places they are a nuisance,

Poultry Notes.

the best price to be had.

general health of fowls.

The young growing stock makes

orchard, is not in cultivation it

mineral elements. Leg weakness, slow

the result of foods

tured on the clover.

fall.

fast.

needed.

months old.

the hest price.

little lime.

colt completely; he would not only tak

hand up to its proper place for bridling;

colt would rais

his head and clos.

ever he saw any

ody approach

him with the bri dle. After tryin

all sorts of manif

ulations withou avail, I happened

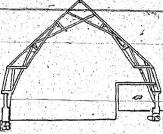
pleasant undertak

ings to put my

at one of th

There are so many disadvant

Hip Roof for a correspondent of an agricultura exchange asks for a plan of a hip roof, without purline plates or support at the hip. He is assured, however, that it is without some substitute for the purthe arch is used in the framing of the roof. A common form roof is here shown. It is a modification of the arch, which is the strongest form of roof made. The



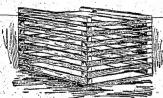
FRAME FOR BARN WITHOUT BEAMS.
(a) Stable.

form here shown is as near the arch as can be easily made, and the braces make it exceedingly strong. It is quite practicable to join the bottom of the outside posts by one stringer from the bottom to the peak of the roof, but it would lack the stiffness and strength of this form.

Fences.

Good fences are cheapest in the end. What is a good fence and how may fencing material be made to cost less Timber is too valuable; so is land. We must run straight lines with wire or wood. If live posts can be employed the great bugbear in cost will be overcome by degrees. Nobody who has d growing trees for stretching wire upon wants to go back to posts that are dead and decaying. A few young trees set in the fence line each year where older ones show a tendency to dle or need cutting will keep the fence up cheaply. Nail a board to each tree tack the wire to so it won't grow into the bark. If the trees are solid need not be nearer together than forty feet, light stakes being driven midway are sag preventives.

An Easily Made Crate. Where one has access to a mill, and can procure an abundance of inchsquare edgings, he can make a dozen or more crates very easily, after the manner shown in the sketch. A few wire nails, secure the corners. Let



HANDY FARM CRATE.

these be two and a half inches long. The bottom may be of board or of slats, as preferred. A board cover can also be fitted to the top, if needed. Such a that care to produce young, require makes an strong and convenient crate, well contains over twenty times as much adapted for gathering the potato and lime as corn, while bran is also rich in apple crops.-American Agriculturist.

an old orchard by plowing in the fall and applying a top dressing of barnyard manure, giving each tree about two big wagonloads. In fact, spread it over the entire surface three or four inches deep, and you will be astonished at the results. Your trees will take on a new lease of life, make a good growth, with healthy dark green foliage in the place of the sickly light green of previous years. You will get large crops of excellent fruit. The trouble with most old orchards is that they are hide-bound in grass and starved to death for want of food.

Cheap Husking Peg. Bend a piece of wire the size of a bucket hale as shown in the engraving.

Turn up one end slightly and flatten it somewhat. Have the loop HUSKING PEG. just large enough to slip over the second finger and the forward end sufficiently long to project slightly beyond the forelinger.

Yield of a Mendow.

From recent experiments it appears that a meadow will yield about four times as much feed in bulk if made into hay as it will if pastured. But, as It is well known that the young, tender grass of the often-cropped pasture is more nutritious than the older and tougher hay, it was found by a careful test that the advantage in nutrients, digestibility and freedom from cost of harvesting, housing and feeding of pastured fields, will nearly balance the greater yield of hay fields, except on very high-priced lands.

Pennut Butter. A new article, known as peanut butsald to be on the market. It is made from the oil of the peanut, and has the flavor of the nut. Like all other products of similar kind, the consumers must be educated to accept it. It is not injurious, and is considered heneficial to some, but it will not take the place of butter from cream very

The tast was dealed on panting to a given fine than ducklings of any trees about turn tuildings 's to sander, other breed.

FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

HE BLOUSE IS VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE

ments Are Loose, While Presenting a Very Snug Appearance to the Beholder-How to Alter Tight Jackets

Fads of Pashion.



treat of the current fushions without devoting a deal of at tention to blouses for these garments are the most characteristic feature of the winter styles. Blouse effects into all the d garinents for our upper halves, inating in bodices, abounding in jackets, and even appearing in fullmaking in the bloused nister about the most comfortable garment that has

long invented for a long, l It may be fur-lined, may have only a cosy-looking fur collar, but its looseness and snugnessa rare-combination-will make it at

ments in designs that appear to extend from the bust out upon the sleeves in unbroken effect, and an added width is thus given to the upper part of the figure. A blouse of delicate gray cloth, lined with a darker shade of gray succe and fluighed with chinchilla an aplique designs in narrow straps of the suede, is very stunning. So is one of brown cloth appliqued with curlicues of braid outlined with machine stitching. Both these garments appear i this picture. Collars for such jackets are in variety, but almost all of then flare at the back and about to the ears a snug inside collar showing in front A plain collar is almost unknown.

There is just a bit of comfort for her who has a tight-fitting coat left over from last season and feels that she really ought to wear it, because there are several new models of the tight fitting garment. The tight model that the artist presents in the third picture was a stunning modification of the riding habit fit. It showed a double row of buttons and an unbroken fit from the hem to the bust. Then th garment became still more doublebreasted and lapped away over to the right side. Such a design has the effect of making the waist seem small and adding to the breadth at the chest, The collar should be close and tailor-made These snug jackets and coats are no

count much against them. In reality the endorsement is a fake, for th jacket is there, only the general effect once becoming and comfortable. This is that of a dress worn without an garfnent, which is shown in the accome over-garment. The skirt is made with panying small picture, is made of covery silk waist of some sort or with a cert cloth, of any heavy wool cloaking. French flannel bodice, which may

as warm as they might be, but the

fashions endorse going without

jacket altogether, so that point doesn'



VARIATIONS OF THE BLOUSE IN WINTER JACKETS.

lined, of broadcloth or a light ladles cloth. It crosses completely over in a generous double-breusted effect, the corner turning back in a fur-faced dainty stock bow that we are all wear ing now. The garment is made with-out darts, but is not bulged into a pronounced blouse, and is drawn to the figure by a belt that droops just the belt is well at the side, is held snugly by big hooks, and so trim is the effect that you almost seem to have on and blouse, except for the little fur edge that peeps along the opening. Such a garment is an entire costume with the right sort of hat, gloves and shoes as accessories, and the gown he neath really makes very little differ-

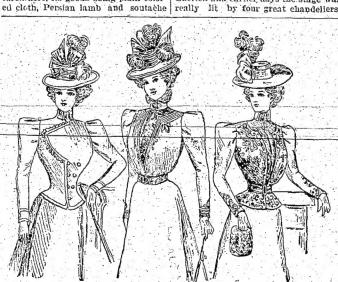
When winter jackets are reached, it will be found in any stylish collection that tight-fitted ones are rare. A great variety in the arrangement of the blousing will be found, but few of these garments are made without some modification of the blouse. The three tackets in the next illustration are sigdificant of the fact that the craze for a front contrasting with the rest of the podice has been carried into the lacket lepartment. Lots of blouse jackets turn back in a deep rever down the front, to show either a simulated waistcoat, a soft bloused front, or the under bodice. The latter effect interferes with warmth, but this very point keeps most women from wearing such enough to please the women who care more for exclusive style than for pro-tection. A vest of white cloth was in-sary in interpreting the fine old

or of tweed or boucle, or, if it is to be either blouse or fit closely. For the street is added a blouse that disappears at the waist line under a belt, and so seems one with the skirt. The blouse is not baggy, but is merely made the front to show the under bodice, or turns away in a deep rever. The sleeves are carefully made on bodice and not coat lines, and there is no coat collar, this difficulty being gotten over least in front. The opening below the by cutting the blouse down at the belt is well at the side, is held snugly throat and allowing the under bodice to show in yoke fashion. The effect is exactly that of a dress worn withou an overgarment.

Two such costumes are shown here: one of green broadcloth simply trimmed with braid and worn over a tight bodice of lighter green French flannel, the other dark red cloth almost covered with appliqued braid, and showing a scarlet silk blouse. From this last model it will be seen that the blouse may have skirts, yet if the un bodice shows as waistcoat and yoke, the no-jacket suggestion will be

Copyright, 1897.

Lighting on Old Stages When reading of theatrical performances in the last century, many persons must have wondered how the stage was lighted. The power of oil lamps was limited. Theaters like Drury Dane and Covent Garden were of enormous size; there were no footlights, at least until about the middle of the last century, and they were the there was ample light to observe exsary in interpreting the fine old come cluded in the garment of this sort pic- dies of character. In the theaters of ared here, its goods being plain color- Garrick and earlier days the stage was



ONE TIGHT FIT AND TWO THAT ARE TRICKY.

embroidery trimming it. Every-effort, which hung directly over the heads of trick to that end was in having the blouse over garment, and in many cases narrow straps of fur are applied quite as braid might be, with excellent ffect and an apparent increase in the warmth of the garment that is more comforting to the observer than the Wearer.

When the blouse comes together rule, stops at the belt. So, too, if the age to compete in price with beec, blouse turns back to show an under effect, taronal back to stends only to the beit. It is a fad just no y to brabl gar

is made to have the skirts below the the actors, from the arch of the pros selt lie flat, no matter how baggy the centum and just outside the curtain blouse may be above. This Jacket's When the play was over, these were lowered slowly-a signal for the audi skirts slit that they might spring at the ence to depart. These chandeliers furhips without fullness, the edge being followed all around with braiding. Elaborate braiding is a feature of the the actors faces and figures were it the actors faces and figures were it in the actors' faces and figures were lit in the natural way, as the sun would light them; but the rest of the stage was comparatively dark or gloomy.

Effort to Make a Cheap Wine. The Italians are making efforts to obtain a good name for their wines on the foreign markets, and it is believed that rom clin to belt, the fur edging as a they will eventually produce a bever

> You can always Judge a man by the digarettes he deesn't smoke

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The proportion of killed to the num ber of rallway travelers is in France one in 19,000,000. England has one in 28,000,000, and in the United States one in 2,400,000.

Benin City, on the west coast Africa, which only a few months ago, before the British captured it, was known as the City of Blood, is now aw-abiding and civilized. -It has a British residency, a council of chiefs, a regular postal service and golf links. A woman in Washington claims to

have the power to locate any internal physical disorder by means of concentrating her vision upon the patient Physicians have declared that her ob servations are correct, and they are able to use them in diagnosing a dis It is generally thought that the pracice of having bonfires on Election Day

was first suggested by the fact that it used to be the custom in England to build bonfires on Guy Fawkes Day, November 5. In Bristol, R. I., it is still the custom to have bonfires on that day. One way Nature has of evening up in this world is to make

spendthrifts of rich men's sons. Money carries its own curse. The late Millionaire Pullman, by his will, cuts off his two sons with a bare living, held in trust for them, thus anticipating the stern curse of providence. It is said that there are three times

as many teachers employed in the Sunday schools in Massachusetts as are employed in the public schools of that State, and the Congregationalist says that Sunday school teaching has reached a slage of development when teachers, in addition to plety, must have mental equipment.

Reports indicate a poor peanut crop this year. It was hurt first by the dry weather, and then by the wet weather. The rain found a part of the crop on the ground, dug, but not sacked, and, as there hasn't been sunshine enough to dry the peas, the result is that both the vines and the nuts are damaged from mildew. And even where the peas had been stacked there is some damage from the rain being carried by the high wind into the interior of the

State Superintendent Stryker, of Kansas, has discovered that thousands of dollars belonging to the school funds are annually squandered by residents of the plains in the western part of the State. In Logan county there is a school district containing but one family. The man, his wife and his son annually elect themselves members of the School Board, vote a six pers of the School Board, vote a months' school, at \$30 a month, and the daughter as teacher. The employ the daughter as teacher. younger son is the only pupil of the

Presbyterians all over the worldnd there are nearly 13,000,000 communicants-will celebrate the 250th anniversary of the meeting of the Westminster assembly and the adoption of the Westminster Confession of There is to be no national or international celebration, but each presbytery will have a celebration its own, that being in accordance with Presbyterian polity. New York will lead the way with a celebration; a few weeks later there will be one by the Philadelphia presbytery; Washington will follow shortly, and then others will be held at various times in differ ent parts of the country.

Discipline is evidently a factor in two incidents which have just occurred during a single sitting of a court martial at Tunis go to prove. A soldier belonging to one of the African battalions brought up on a charge of disobedi-ence, when asked what he had to say in his defense, shouted, "You are a lot was promptly sentenced to ten vears' hard labor. The man who was intro-duced after him was accused of a similar offense, and the usual questions with a view to establishing his identity had scarcely been; addressed to him when he tore a button off his tunic and flung it at the face of the President death.

An agitation has sprung up in Rusresults of this is an embarrassment in to stretch the line we'd all go home. writer says: "In view of the constantly increasing traf- mother'd waken him an' he'd come ic between Russia and foreign countries, the twelve days' difference between calendars is inflicting sensible. Then we'd go down an' hunt up the and growing losses on our commerce. big stone an' pull in our line. If we'd To cite one instance, it need but be have luck we'd get six or seven eels, pointed out that our exchanges and our reports during the Christmas scason abroad are most inactive, and and some would be lively and quick—when business abroad revives again, well, as quick as an eel. We'd just Russia celebrates her own Christmas." The Russian press has taken the matter up, and is urging the governme | grip I can tell you, to take in hand a reform which must ultimately be inevitable.

polar currents, to send adrift a num-ber of specially constructed casks his life; he can't do it. If you don't north of Behring Strait, and then attempt to trace their course. "Certainly," says the Philadelphia Press, "the experiment is worth trying, and it would be fitting were the money raised in Philadelphia to furnish the casks. As to sending them adrift, the United States Government vessels which will be called upon to do more active duty in Alaskan waters than ever before might well aid in this work. In favorable summers a run north of Wrangel Island is but a pleasint excursion, and under very favoraole conditions the casks could be dropped off so far north as to insure hat they would follow the Jeannette-Fram drift."

A bulletin for October from the Massachusetts Labor Bureau brings together statements of accidents to employees on the railroads and in the factories and mercantile establish-ments of Massachusetts for eight years, including 18%, which makes a formidable showing for the factories. The total number of employees killed of 73 per year, while the injured number of 3,855, an annual average of 457. This expects the record of fatal accidence of doctor of philosophy to the denis in the fact view, where the role, queen of Romania, known in litera-victims for the eight vers named of the as turned Syivia. A depollation 113, or an average of 10 per year. Pro., from the university will visit duchaple injured but not fatally, in the factories to convey to the Queen hot tories numbered the large (sta) of Siplona.

6,356, or 794 per year, which largely exceeds the record of injured on the allroads. An explanation is that the number employed in the factories largely exceeds the number employed on the railroads, but the figures would seem to be proof that the provision against accidents in factories is not as illelest as is claimed.

The most beautiful house in the ouried city of Pompeii has been. cently uncarthed. It is called fomus Vittiorium, and belonged to the noble family of Vitti. Instead of removing the marbles and brouzes and portable articles to the National Mueum at Naples, everything has been left just as it was found, and tables lictures, tessellated floors, statues and fountains and ornamented walls have een inclosed by the government with lass, thus affording protection from he elements and the vandal proclivities of many tourists. Exquisite mo saics and statuary may be seen, and the rich colorings of the walls are the rich colorings of the walls are marvellously brilliant when one considers that nearly nineteen centuries have passed since the painting was first done. The fluted marble columns of the peristylium are things of beauty, and the marble basins in the fountain court are wonderfully beautiful and artistic. Two small bronze statues of boys have silver eyes. Greater New York will be an empire

within 300 square miles, the world's city of greatest area. Its Mayor, unthe liberal powers given him the charter, will be its sovereign There will be a parliament of little power, composed of twenty-eight mem bers in the upper house and sixty-one in the lower. four members of the school board, and nineteen of the board of education.
Within the city are elected sixty-one members of the Assembly of New York State, or nearly one-half of the whole membership, and twenty Senators out of a total of fifty-one. Within Greater New York are elected sixteer members of Congress, or more than in any single State of the Union, excepting only New York. Pennsylvania Ohio and Illinois.

According to the New York Sun emarkable application of the perfect ed phonograph has been made by Mme. Anna Lankow, a vocal instruct or of New York. She had several talented pupils anxious to secure European experience. Theodore Wager nann, a phonographic expert, furnished the delicate cylinders, and, under his direction the pupils sang their best into the phonographic horn. Mme Lankow took the cylinders to Berlin where the voices were reproduced for the German masters. The experiment was so successful that engagements to sing in Germany in concert and opera were obtained for two of the pupils, based solely upon the phonographic samples.

"SPEAKIN' OF FISH."

Curious Fact About Eels That is Not Generally Known

"Speakin' of fish," said the man in the peajacket, as he leaned a little harder on one of the posts of the But-tery sea wall, "reminds me of cels." "Say, young fellow, did you ever ketch an eel?" Well, if you havn't, you've missed something. There's lots of ways to gather 'em in, but hooks was good enough for me an' my frens when I way a boy. You see it's this way. When we wanted eels we'd go down to the crick, roll up our pants an' wade in. Every feller'd have a kitchen fork an' he'd go around aliftin' the tones as careful as he could, an' when he'd see a loggerhead astandin' kind a eaceful like, he'd jest up an' jab him. When we'd got a good sized can full we'd go ashore an' then we'd bait our

"We'd have about 100 hooks, each one fastened to a stout line about a foot and a half long; and when we'd night. Dark nights are best; you can't ketch eels in the light of the moon When night came we'd go down to the crick agen, and when no one was around we'd tie all our hooks on one long line, about a yard apart. Then on one end of the flung it at the face of the President, we'd tie a big stone on one and of the For this offense he was condemned to long line, which was stout, and drop it in the water near shore. A smaller stone went on the other end, and after sia for the reform of the church calen- the strongest feller had thrown it out to give to the public an illustration of dan of business reasons. One of the into the crick as far as he could so as his discovery in order that scientists

"About daybreak some feller's aroun' and waken the rest by whistlin' an' throwin' gravel agen the houses. Some of them would be deader'n a door hail an' all snarled up in the line more'n have fun a-trying to see who could hold them live ells. It took a Say: it's a funny thing about live

eels. If you take a stick an' mark : Commodore Melville proposes, in cross on the ground and lay your ee order to test the question of trans- on the longest mark he's no better an his life; he can't do it. If you don't believe me you jest go and catch a live cel an' try it."-New York Sun.

Sees His Subjects Alone,

The King of Sweden arranges his time to the best advantage. After an early breakfast with the Queen ne gives audience to public officials and Swedish, Norwegian and also foreign Ministers, as well as reviewing and inspecting troops, and so forth, Fridais occupied by a council meeting, and Tuesday morning is given to the public. As "father of his people," he sees even the poorest peasant and most unknown being in his kingdom who wishes to speak with him, and gives audience alone, no third person being present. The evenings, and indeed the best part of the night, King Oscar gives up to his literary pursuits. poems and romances are now well known for their artistic excellence.

Diploma to a Queen.

At the instance of the professors of in the failroads was 584, an average literature of the University of BudaIDOL OF THE CAVERN.

Strange Relic Discovered in Montgome ery County, Indiana,

For many years evidence has been ccumulating that the romantic regions of Rock river, otherwise known as Sugar creek, in Montgomery County, Inlinna, were once inhabited by a race f beings equaling, if not surpassing, in intelligence the Toltees of Mexico and Indians of Alaska. Archaeologists have from time to time discovered disconnected remains of a former civilization that most assuredly had its cities, towns and hamlets, its schools, its obmonies, its social and political organizations. Fate, however, has permitted a courageous Crawfordsville. Ind., youth to settle two points concerning which archaeologists have long been in doubt. The first is that this ancient race of people were, a devout, idol-worshiping people; the second, that they existed in a comparatively recent era; or at least since the great Appalachian upheaval and the annihilation of the outhern extremity of the glacial bed, known to have covered at one time all of northern Indiana. On the east bank of Sugar creek, not far from Yountsville, is a cave. The most daring of each pienic group has many times tried to explore the depths of this cavern, nugly hidden by overhanging bough and in every instance until recently each attempt has failed.

Recently, however, a Crawfordsville

searcher after notoriety or immortal incts of this wonderful place. Armed



with a kodak and a big bunch of flashlight material, he climbed, crawled, crept and rolled, heedless of personal langer, through the narrow and steep passageway so often abandoned by others, until, by the aid of a light, he found himself in a glittering chamber of sta-laguitic and stalagtitic formation. As he feasted his eyes upon the grand and wonderful surroundings, amid the deathlike stillness, disturbed only by the incessant trickling of little drops of water and the reverberations of his own breathing, he suddenly discovered at one side of the chamber an image of well-defined and symmetrical proportions, almost equal in length to the domelike structure in which he stood, and in general appearance not unlike a totem pole. By the aid of his remaining finshlight material he was able to obtain an almost perfect view.

What this really is, when it was constructed, why and how, are matters which led this amateur photographer his discovery in order that scientists may consider the problem. That a devout and idol-worshiping people have many times bowed to this image is not to be doubted. Undoubtedly the passageway leading to the temple of this idol has been gradually closed by the constantly forming limestone. From this time forward the locality of this renearkable discovery will be one of unusual interest to the scientific world.

The Art of Complimenting.

Compliments are the poetical touches which redeem the monotony of prosaic existence. In the intercourse of sympathetic people they have a natural place, and it is as pleasant to recognize by word or look the charms of our friends as it is to profit by them. Profit we do, undoubtedly, as all that makes life fairer makes it better, and a wholesome discernment of good traits must add to our faith in human nature and its capabilities. Rigid moralists declare that compliments are so akin to nattery that it is wrong to use praise in any way. This is "most intolerable, and not to be endured," for all need both to give and receive encouragement in this practical and hurrying world. And, reprehensible as hard na-tures find it, there is a charm in opening our eyes to the attractions of others and a warm, healthy glow panies the utterance of words which attest our admiration.

Enforced Agreement. "Briggs and his wife seem to be a igrees to, and what she says he backs

"Yes: but it's simply necessary in

"How's that?" "They live in a flat, and, of course, there's no room for argument there.

It is to be regarded that the man who ounts on his fingers is not as apt to be disappointed as the one who counts or

his friends - Yonkers Statesman. They Are Still Here.

"They say that poetry is dying." "Yes, but, unfortunitely, the poets

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray in; Mich., as second-class matter

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bryan's prediction of heavy democratic gains in the next House is merely a long range guess. The l'epublicans expect to gain two or three Congressmen in Nebraska next

The Cuban insurgents insist that satisfy them. The have held this stories are purely immaginary. The bank in a very careless manner, be-

hought to-day for less than a car-load for 20 years ago. So much for making our tin at home.

Colorados' gold production has inof California in gold mining. Colorado has also mined this year nearly \$20,000,000 in silver, lead, copper and

Uncle Sam would like to know why any one is surprised by a postal deficit when the department pays out \$29,000,000 for handling second class mail matter, and receives only \$3, 000,000 as compensation for the

Edward Atkinson gives the figures to prove that silver mined in Australia costs 23.35c an ounce. That means 18.04c worth of silver in the legal tender dollar Mr. Bryan wants our mints to coin for anybody free

Senator Morgan tust returned from make good citizens, and that few are the island, which we can have for \$100,000.000.

"The Grand Army men have done many incidental occurrences connec- Senators it is different, as they are that would introduce an incongruous therefore no hesitation was felt in element into our Sabbaths if the asking Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, change were made."

Within the past twenty years, according to Mulhall, the population of at the coming session of Congress. the United States has risen from 45,000,000 to 71,000,000 souls-an in. crease of 78 percent. In the same time the value of our exports bas risen 175 per cent-that is three times as fast as the population. And still the Democratic party howls that the markets of the world are closed to us because of the protective

tional W. R. C. the old gates that end." formerly stood at the common, opposite West street. It is proposed to Jersey, is visiting Washington. He yet redeem my property. set up these gates at Andersonville said the Republicans of New Jersey prison, now owned by the Grand feel very good over the situation in Army, and preserved as a memorial. The idea is, that the gates which opened upon the ground where the spirit of American liberty was born will guard the spot made sacred by the men who died at Andersonville as a sacrifice to the cause of liberty and Union .- Detroit Journal.

Reports of the silver-mining companies show that in many cases the cost of producing silver is now less the silver used in the manufacture of a dollar, would now probably cost what he said several weeks ago, that of my own free will, and not forced about 20 cents. No wonder that the with him the campaign ended on in one instance. You all know of silver mine owners are willing to election day. He doesn't seem a bit my sickness, which could not help spend millions to force the United worried over the misrepresentation but pull me down. I trusted ex-States to adopt laws by which they can turn 20 cents worth of their product into a dollar, especially in view of the fact that most of the silver mines are now owned by foreigners.

Spain's release of the Competitor's administration. The infliction of a death sentence on these men would be far more agreeable to the feelings of Spain's government and populace, but pressure from Washington has forced this concession. The pressure was not directed to the Competitor prisoner's case in particular, nor was it directed against Wevler's retenWASHTINGON LETTER. [From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 26th, 1897.

EDITOR CHAWFORD AVALANCHE: President McKinley has completed the first draft of his annual message to Congress, and to-day it was read it is made public.

that should be recommended to Con- Mr. Staley." they have men enough, and that grees, but it can be stated on the nothing short of independence wil highest authority that all such that I have done business with the Treasury, and in fact his entire Cabline of strengthening acknowledged

> by the prophecies of this being a men of less experience. They recognize that a number of subjects to the average in length of the long sessions of Congress Senator Burrows places the date of adjournment in they neighborhood of August 1st,

> It has been taken for granted that any bill carrying out President Mc-Kinley's financial recommendation several other democratic Senators, who supported Bryan and the Chiemoving the silver question as a nathe first one of them to arrive in Washington, what, if any, policy they would have as to financial legislation He replied: "We have had no conference among ourselves, and therefore have not agreed upon any policy. If the Republicans have any policy as to the line of action, I have not heen informed what it is. Hence,

in the Republican fold, though it conveyed to them all Marquette of me. ocratic, and we feel confident that we will send a Republican in Senator

ton this week, but he declined to to satisfy my creditors. I gave a than 20 cents per ounce, and that discuss the political situation in deed of my home to pay a debt to a Ohio, as he had nothing to add to poor widow. I gave up everything concerning his position which have plicitly in Mr. Staley, and the notes been such a conspicuous feature of I last signed, were largely the acthe democratic newspapers for some cumulated interest on interest, intweeks past.

At the special election in Chicago, Tuesday of last week, to elect a prisoners is another triumph for the Congressman to fill vacancy, owing to the death of E. D. Cooke, sixth district of Illinois, Henry S. Boutell, Republican, was elected over Vincent H. Perkins, Dem-pop-silver candidate, by a plurality of 858; Less than half of the usual vote in the district was cast.

The government has just given an tion. It was aimed at Spain's gen- order for 50 teu-inch disappearing eral methods in the prosecution of guns and 10 twelve inch mortars, the war, and it brought good results and has enjoined haste. This may shock came, I felt encouraged, had in these as in other instances. These be taken as an indication that the started a little tobacco business, and are triumphs for the McKinley ad- president does not propose that the was swelling my little stock, a nickel ministration for which friends of country shall be caught napping in at the time. This makes me feel at liberty all over the world are grate- case that Spain proves intractable on sea again. You can figure up my the Cuban question.

An Open Letter,

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 14., '97. Rasmus Hanson, Grayling, Mich. Dear Sir:-Pardon me for address. ing you so soon. Since my writing you last week, I saw a Mr. Mills, who is a relative of Mr. Ed. Douglass, in your employ, and who has been an unanimously approved, as it will be by Mr. Staley, that I told him the whole the republican party at large. when situation. After my finishing he said: "Mr. Bell, I believe you tell Democrats to give the public the im- friend Hanson regarding your dealpression that differences existed ings with the Grayling Exchange between the President and Secretary Bank. He says you are suspicioned Gage as to the financial legislation of being a party to the absconding of

To commence with, I will admit

position from the first with no sign President and his secretary of the cause I placed explicit confidence in Mr. Staley, and have scarcely ever A trade paper points out that a ject, and President McKinley be renewed my notes, believing Mr. Stacar-load of canned tomatoes can be lieves in the possibility of securing ley to be like a father. Now 1 will financial legislation at this session endeavor to explain why the bank of empty tin cans could be bought of Congress, perhaps not all that will holds my notes for such large be asked for, but something in the amount. My dealings with the bank have always been the same as to every one, but all trust deeds, &c., Such veterans in the Congressional are and have been of public record in 22,000,000 in 1897, putting it ahead arena as Senator Burrows of Mich. Crawford, Kalkaska, Oscoda, Otsego, igan, and Representative Dalzell of Chippewa, Marquette, &c., some of Pennsylvania, are not carried away them as long ago as 1887. In the last named year I was owing the bank short session of Congress, made by 84,400,00; that was about the time I bought the 3000 acre tract near Detour, in Chippews County. That certain to be taken up, especially purchase was very promising, as we finance, will consume much time in were offered \$8,000,00 for the pine debate, whether anything is accom- timber. The estimate I myself plished or not, and consequently made, together with Mr. Dodge. they expect the session to be well up made it appear, that it was well worth at least \$10,000,00. But here commenced the trouble. We had not made a mistake in estimating or calculating, but we got hold of a thief for a jobber; the timber cut up to our estimate but the jobber stole nearly all of it. This gave me my death blow. I was paying the bank would receive the support of the gold 24 per cent per mouth for the money democratic Senators, and possibly of and did so for at least 21 years. Since that time I have struggled and struggled, have made some good bar Hawaii, says the 31,000 natives will cago platform last year, because they gains, such as the lands bought and were party men, and not because of sold in Roscommon county, and other opposed to annexation. He thinks any simpathy they had with either, places, but could not keep pace with and who are believed to be favorable the accumulating interest. Then the acceptance, would be cheap at to legistation that would result in came my sickness, that for many tional issue. The latter class of dem- any business, and you can see why ocrats, if there really be such, could my notes run up. The last money wisely, in rejecting the proposition to not be expected to announce any I have had is the time Nels P. Salchange the time of the observance of such intention; with four-fifths of ling and Mr. Staley helped me in Memorial Day from May 30th to the their party shouting for free silver, the shoe business. I deeded to Nels last Sunday in May," believes the it would be political suicide for them Salling my interest in the lands I New York Observer. "There are to do so. With the gold-democratic owned jointly with Mr. Michelson, Marius Hanson, et-al, and my son ted with Decoration Day exercises already out of the democratic party; Frank deeded me an i interest in some land to secure Mr. Staley, since that time, I think, he sent me five

dollars at three different times: As security for the notes I have given him, or rather Messrs. Staley & Trench, a full warranty deed, excenting taxes, and have not a single quette county interests, except those Marquette lands are the ones where desired information. I may say how- ranty deeds, except taxes, on the ever, that I think the country still Chippewa County lands, and much wants currency reform, and I believe more, but as I said, the Marquette

deeded to Nels Salling.

Now Mr. Hanson, to hear that my succeed himself, and although he is help rob my old friends, was more wealthy and a shrewed politician we than I could stand. They must lose Senator Foraker was in Washing- turned over everything I possessed, erest on interest, and interest upon interest, until by his figures it has reached the sum which the bank now claims, and for which they are amply ecured.

> You have seen some of the prop erty, and invested in it. Nels P. Salling has seen much of it, and his report was even more favorable than my own. Mr. Hanson, you can see how I joined hands with any one to rob my old towns people. Neither have I drawn large sums from the bank to cripple them, but have ex. perienced fully the definition of the word INTEREST, and I am now a nauner on that account. Before this interest, and see where it would run

# It is a Great Success!

We have done more business within the last fifteen at the Cabinet meeting, and every every day friend of mine here. I felt days than any of our competitors have done in a recommendation it contains was so badly about the news regarding month. Everybody took advantage of our

GREAT SALE.

Some effort has been made by the the truth. You must write your Whatever we advertise, we do. We will extend this sale for the

NEXT THIRTY DAYS. with a bigger reduction in prices.

Our competitors claim that we keep nothing but cheap goods, but at the same time they are trying inet, are of one mind on this sub-reckoned over the interests when I to get the same goods from the same House, and we can prove it.

So don't hesitate, but call on us, as your dollars will go further in our place. Thanking you for your defects in our present financial any business transaction not known your patronage, and soliciting a further share We Yours truly,

> JOSEPHS' CHEAP CASH STORE GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

Special invitation is extended to all to call and examine our Tinware and Granite Ware.

Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs.

Remember the Place. Opposite Bates & Co's

# GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

**\*OF TINWARE.\*** 

HEREARE A FEW PRICES.

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1,25 2 quart Tin Pail, Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot., 50 & 80c " Measure, 10 quart Tin Pail, 3c 10 qt. Galvanized Pail, 11c Milk Strainer, 5c Tea and Coffee Pots, No. 9 Tin teakettle, cop bot 28c Wash Dish, Granite Dish Pan, 1 ot. Tin Pail.

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices. Yours for Low Prices.

ALBERT KRAUS.

Grayling, Michigan.

month, in advance, for the time before mentioned, and since that time thing to show for it. The lands I at ten per cent per annum, payable deeded to them are all of my Mar- in advance quarterly. There has been many small sales, and small conveyed to Nels P. Salling. The credits, but the principal from that date in June 1887, has not been re-I am not in a position to give the the value lies. They also have war-duced, and kept growing on account 11:00-"The home dairy;" Mr. A. E. of the interest I could not pay.

Now. Mr. Hanson how large a per cent of the people of the United that if the Republicans would agree county lands are the ones that con- States find themselves in the same among themselves, if would be pos. stitute the real value. Of course all fix I am. Some that so hastily pro-Boston has presented to the Na. sible for them to accomplish that property is dormant for a time, but nounced me dishonest, stand in the they are surely valuable, and same shoes I do, and cannot pay their State Senator Vorbees, of New although I am now a pauper, I shall obligations. Mr. Hanson, I am the 2:30-"Value of manures on sandy The last deed I gave Staley & known, no better or worse, except Trench was a correction deed, and is my poverty, for which I know full the state. We have the state safely recorded in Marquette county which well you do not think any the less

> was once considered nominally dem county property, excepting the lands It is so hard to entertain the idea. that John Staley has done what I read he has done. I always looked Smith's place when his term expires, old fellow townsmen, believe that I upon him as a model man, that would Senator Smith will be a candidate to would join hands with any one to as soon cut off his right hand, as to cheat any one. He has been so kind to me, and so kind to many others, have no fear of his winning out." sight of the fact that I voluntarily and I know, that if he made it known that he was running behind, there were many that would have 10:12-"The rotation of crops," Mr. braced him up all he wanted. I do not believe that when one is necessary to be dishonest.

I receive the Grayling News, occasionally, and in that paper I read the news. They certainly said noththe news. They certainly said nothing harsh about me, and I ask you all to believe me, as you always have, resting assured I am the same as ever. Let me hear from you as soon

> Lam as ever, Yours truly O. J. BELL.

"The Kind that Cures,"

will give you pure blood; make your stomach digest readily; your liver and kidneys active; your nerves strong. That's only assertion, but we back it up with this -YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOES NOT. This is an offer honest like the medicine. EVERY bottle of DANA'S is guaranteed to benefit or you get your money back.

All Druggists Keep It.

## FARMER'S INSTITUTE

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH. 10:30-Opening Exercises; address of welcome, remarks by Conductor, etc.

Palmer, Kalkaska. 11:33-Discussion.

-AFTERNOON 1:30-Question Box.

1:45-"Cereal Crop," by Mr. C. W. 2:00-Discussion.

lands," by Mr. A. E. Palmer. 3:00-Discussion. 3:30-"Corn for this section," by Mr.

P. Ostrander. 3:45-Discussion.

-EVENING -7:00-A paper by Mrs. H. Funck. 7,30-Discussion.

"The unappreciated side of

farm life," Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, of Battle Creek. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH. -FORENOON.

10:00-Question liox. I. N. Cowdrey, Ithaca 10:40-Discussion. 11:15-"Various soils of Crawford

County," Mr. J. J. Coventry. 11:30—Discussion. -AFTERNOON. 1:15-Business meeting; election of

officers for ensuing year, etc. 1:45-Question Box. 2:00-Fruit Growing," by Mr. H. Funck. 2:50-Discussion.

3:00-"Small Fruits for Market," by A. P. Gray, Archie. 3:30-Discussion. -EVENING.-

7:00-"Crops for this section." by Mr. P. M. Hoyt. 7:20-Discussion. 8:00-"Elements of successful farm-

ing in Northern Michigan, by A. E. Palmer.

WOMEN'S SECTION-M. E. CHURCH. Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 8th. Mrs

M. A. Mayo, Battle Creek, Con. 1:30-A paper by Mrs. L. Fournier. 2:00-Discussion. 2:30-"The Mother's greatest need. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo.

3:00-Discussion.

For sale by - . L. FOURNIER

YOUR DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. HARDWARE. AND HAY. OATS & FEED. \*== AT==\* OUR STORE. We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition. Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, - Michigan

# STORY PAPERS

Always in Stook: -

NEW YORK WEEKLY, FIRESIDE COMPANION. GOLDEN DAYS, GOLDEN HOURS ARMY AND NAVY.

ST. NICHOLAS - - For November, | FRANK LESLIES MONTHLY, for Novbr. CURRENT LITERATURE. LADIE'S HOME JOURNAL.

J. W. SORENSON.

Grayling, Michigan.

# TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PRICES!

Don't miss this Great Fall Sale!

1,25 and \$1,50 Children Shoes, 950 \$1,50 Ladies fine Shoes, \$1,25 and \$1,50 Boys But. Shoes, 95c \$2,75 ... \$2,00 Ladies fine Shoes, \$1,50 \$3,75 ... \$1,50 \$3,75 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ... ... ... ... 24c Upland Fleece, 35c Dress Flannels, 10c Novelty Goods, 60c Wool Suitings, 25c Window Shades, to close, 48c 8c Shaker Flannel, 84,00 Men's Mackintoshes, 5,42 65c Muslin Night Gowns, For prices on other goods ask for hand bills. Hats and Caps at low prices.

Rubber Goods at very low prizes. Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.

R. MBYBRS.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, MICH

These are Regular ALLOPATHIC

REMEDIES which are prepared

on sound principles. Dr. March-aux's always cure. Have stood the test of years. Are absolutely pure. Dose perfectly accurate.
Are scientific. The only reliable remedy for home use. They pleasant to take. The form is attractive. "

No. 4, Cures Scrofula, Pimples, Bells, General Debtility, Weakeness, Loss of Appetite, No. 15, Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgra, Gout, Pieurisy, Relieves Pain.

No. 42, Cures Fever, Malariai, Rumps, Chills and Fever, Malariai, Rumps, Chills and Fever, General Tonic.

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No. 41, Cures Addity of the Stomach, Heartburn Bad Breath, Waterbrash

No. 40, Cures Hay Fever, German Measles and Asthma.

No. 45, Cures Whooping Courh, Heartheast, Loss No. 25, Cures Whooping Cough, Hoarsness, Loss of Voice,

of Voice;

No. 24. Cures Whites, Excessive and painful
Menstrustion, Femnie Complaints,
No. 23. Cures Cholers Morbus, Carvusicas, Colic, Sieopleanass, Nersusicas.
No. 6. Cures Jaundie, View Disease. Worms,
Ulcers, Saudie, Heavy and Dull Feellog. ing.
No. 6. Cures Loss of Voice, Hoarsness, Cough,
Bronchit's, Asthma, Colds.
No. 77. Cures Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

der.

No. 14. Cures St. Vitus Dance, Nose Bleed, Paralysis, Heamorrhages.

No. 19. Cures Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dull Feeling, Drappelos, Skiri Diseases.

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No. 5. Cures Dyapopais, Billiousness, Ghödra Infantum, Diarrhoea, Vomitting, Chicken Fox.

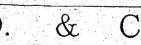
Pax. Gures Bronchills, Hysteria, Dyamenor rhoea, Liver Diseases, Chills, Nervous No. 20. Cures Headache, Influenza, Nervousness No. 10. Cures Amenorrhea, Weakness, Runno. 10. tures Amenorrhea, Weakness, Rundowa, Weakened Condition of System

Mo. 22 Cures Quinsy, Sore Threat, all Threat

Troubles.

Only 25 cents each.

C.A.SNOW&CO.



PALACE STEAMER. CITY OF ALPENA.

LOW RATES-QUICK TIME-For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHE-

BOYGAN, and all points east and south. Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m.

Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m. Send for our illustrated pamphle and rates to all points. Address

your Agent or A. A. SCHANTZ.

. G. P. & T. Agent.

lietroit, Mich

Detroit and Cleveland

LOCAL ITEMS

Read Joseph's new Ad. Remember the Furmer's Institute next week.

Read Rosenthals' Holiday Adver-

### Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Seth B. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town, Saturday.

See Albert Kraus' Bargains in Granite Ware, Friday and Saturday. Conrad Howse, of Maple Forest,

was in town, Saturday. A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

Supervisor Fred. Hoesli, and Miss Dora, were in town, Friday.

### Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

A. C. Wilcox shipped a load of rye to the Gaylord mills, Tuesday.

Buy your Evaporated and Cannot Fruits, at Bates & Co's. C. Fautley, of Grove township was

in town last Friday. School Books at Fournier's Drug

Store: Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Friday.

### Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co. Marius Hauson eat his Thankgiv

ing dinner in Lewiston.

J. K. Wright was in Lewiston one day last week, on legal business.

H. Schreiber, of Grove, was in town, Tuesday.

W. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. J. J. Collins is visiting in Detroit and Otter Lake

### Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

Miss Onism, of Bay City, is the guest of Miss Laura Simpson.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in

Mrs. Staley and Miss Fannie went to Detroit, Monday, where they will paving of Main street. reside.

A second hand bicycle, better than new, because it is new, for sale cheap, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

entered upon her school duties Monday morning.

### Ladies call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

Rev. R. L. Cope killed a fine buck, last week, and is as happy as if it was the first one he ever killed.

Call at Bates & Co's, for School Supplies and Tablets A gift with every Tablet.

We hope every farmer in Crawford county will attend the Institute, Dec. 85h and 9th. It will pay.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs

Ladies will be more than pleased the Farmers Institute.

## and Rye, and paying highest listen to the violin of Miss Snod- property at St. Ignace, owned by market price for it.

MARRIED-November 26th, 1897, and Caroline Nelson.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hav, Grain and Feed, is at Bates &

Do's. Prices guaranteed. BORN-On Wednesday, November

24th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph, a daughter. You can buy good Tin Ware of At-

bert Kraus, at less than manufac-Lurer's prices.

two weeks old. A large number of deer have been brought down the Lewiston Branch,

the last week of the hunting season.

### For the Cure and Prevention of Cholera in Hogs, use International Stock Food. For sale at

Fournier's Drug Store. S. Odell was in town, Tnesday. smiling as ever, and says, he is about ready for the winter.

About seventy deer have been shipped from Lewiston, so far, this season.

John Rouse and family were called to Waters, the first of the week, by the sudden death of his nephew.

Ham and Forbes, and Rev. Cope each captured another fine deer, last

A pair of spectacles found in the woods by T. A. Carney, can be had fice by the owner, at this office.

P. M. W. O. Braden is on a busiess trip to Detroit.

Mrs. Carney's father went home, ast week, and returned Monday. bringing a fine horse for the chil-

Under Sheriff P. Johnson left for

Bay City, Tuesday afternoon, where he was summoned as a witness in the counterfeiting case. Gold Medal Flour is the best

### in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Gaylord will operate an electric lighted by 27 arc and 700 incandescent lamps.

Fred Sholts, of Center Plains, bas o kick coming. He has plenty of miles audibly.

Charles Shellenberger killed a deer ast Saturday. His thanksgiving day came a little late, but now he can dine on venison, if turkey was scarce last Thursday.

Albert Kraus has no cheap store Tin Ware, but sells good Tin Ware cheap. Call and be convinced.

Miss May Cameron, of Otsego co. who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. C. O. McCullough, for the past

John Fautley returned last week been working on a farm. He will stay with S. B. Smith, of Blaine, over

All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents of the AVALANCHE.

Very few deer have been brought in so far this season, and it looks as though the most of them had been dogged out of the county.-Ros.

County Clerk Harris of Otsego co. had issued 58 marrige licenses up to Nov. 15th. Last year only 48 were granted during the whole term. This augurs well for a return of pros perity in that county.

Gaylord tax payers will be given a of the waterworks system and the to start the movement she pledged

Traverse City potato buyers purchased 820,000 bushels of potatoes this fall. The average price paid

Game Warden Purchase pulled a yesterday, for shipping deer boxed and without the license coupons, but charge as brought.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Brink, W. B. Marcia Kendrick, with O. Palmer and wife, were the guests of Dr. and for four days of thanksgiving, last week.

Otsego Lake to Gaylord.

by Justice McElrov, Henry Jenson interpreting fine classical music on that instrument, in a manner seldom

> S. C. Knight of Montmorency county, writes us that the hunting seems lonely.

> > Awarded



pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Pay or stop, will be our motto

Mrs. Dettman was visiting in the southern part of the state, last week.

If you want the AVALANCHE for 898, pay your past due subscription

Solon Holbrook went south, last veek, with one of Grayling's popular young Ladies, and report says they were married at Bay City.

during December.

We give a lengthy letter from O. J. Bell, which is self-explanatory. We have no idea that it was necessary, as no one here would charge lighting plant. The village will be Bell with dishonesty, but only with lack of business experience, allowing him to be made a catspaw.

John Cameron, of Hayes township. goes on crutches these days, the reall things to make a man happy, and sult of a broad ax being too intimate with his left foot. While hewing timber for a barn, the implement glanced and hit his foot.-Otsego Co. Herald.

> Two hundred subscribers to the AVALANCHE will be dropped from our list Jan. 1st, 1898, if their subscription remains unpaid. Their payment is but from one to four dollars each, but means over four undred dollars to us, and we not carry them longer,

Geo. D. Nowlin, an erstwhile resident here, returned to the village, week, returned to her home, last last Saturday, and says he is mighty glad to get back. He has roamed around considerably, and been in from Lapeer county, where he has several states, but says that he prefers this part of Michigan to any place he visited,-Ros. News.

In honor of Mrs. Florence Babbitt's visit to Ruddock Post No. 224. G. A. R., and to the delight of the old "vets," the ladies of the W. R. in addition to the subscription price C. served a lunch, consisting of hot coffee, sandwiches, cake and fruit. A pleasant social time was enjoyed by all present. -Cheb. Tribune.

Last week the TRIBUNE mentioned the fact, that Mrs. Florence S. Babbitt, senior vice president of the W. R. C. department of Michigan, was in the city. Thursday afternoon she attended the regular meeting of Ruddock W. R. C. and in the evening, with the ladies of the corps, she visited Ruddock Post, No. 224 G. A. R. In her remarks to the "boys" she urged them to make an chance to vote on the question of effort to raise money to erect a solbonding the village for the extension dier's monument in Cheboygan, and to pay five dollars towards it.—Cheb. Tribune.

Matters relating to the defunct ank of Staley & Trench look much meap, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. was 35c a bushel. It is said the far: better for the depositors than it was
Miss Foster arrived last week, and mers have 1,000,000 in reserve. at one time sunnosed possible. Me Trench advises the committee, that couple of hunters from Eaton county, he will carry out his proposition, the payment of \$10,000 in cash, and the transfer of bank property, and they were discharged, as no warrant the Commercial House, promptly, of law could be found to fit the and Mr. Staley, through his wife and son, transfers all his property to trustees, for the benefit of the credditors. The deeds for all have been Covert and Misses Myrtie Rich and drawn, and will probably all be exe cuted before we go to press. This consumation will simplify matters Mrs. W. H. Niles, in Oscoda county, greatly, and save all the time and expense of litigation, leaving only the expense of converting the prop-The Michigan Central railroad pro- erty into cash, for distribution, and poses to build a round house at Gay- the executive committee chosen to lord, and put in a switch engine represent all the creditors, are such there. It is also expected, this com- business men that all may be assured pany will move its water tank from of the utmost economy and prompt- is really no trick about it. ness. The home, which would be music-loving people at the residence been placed in possession of the self-right away by taking Electric cut. We need funds.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat of J. M. Jones, Saturday evening, to trustees, and the deed of the gypsum Bitters. This medicine tones up the Yours Respecting to the Rys. and naving highest lister to the self-right away by taking Electric cut. We need funds. exempt under the law, has already of J. M. Jones, Saturday evening, to listen to the violin of Miss Snod-grass, of West Branch, a little lass of twelve, who is a musical prodigy, interpreting fine classical music on the other deeds. We are glad to Spells, Sleeplessness, and Melancholy. note the brighter outlook.

## From Pere Cheney.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fox. of Pere season is about closed, and that the Cheney, invited about twenty of L. Fournier's Drug Store. sound of the gun is scarcer than it their relatives and friends to their was, and lots of deer left over for home on Thursday, to partake of an next year. Elmer killed two deer old fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner. one day, close to the house, which They all responded and met them they hung on trees by the door as at their home, where they enjoyed all ornaments. He says if Elder Cope that heart could wish in eatables and had come up there with his new gun social conversation. About 8 o, clock Fred. Culver, of Saginaw, is the be would have got a winter's supply 10 more joined us, and we wended happy father of a young son, about of meat in no time. The supply of our way to Mr. and Mrs. A. Stilldeer, wolves, lynx and fox is as well's. The place was in total darklarge as ever. There were sixty ness, but we stormed the approaches, hunters camped within two miles of and in a few minutes lights were their place, during the hunting sea- seen, and we were warmly received son, and since they have gone it and entertained. The time was light refreshments were served to the satisfaction of all concerned, and it was conceded that it was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. After bidding God sped to all fine snow storm.

The Biggest Offer Yet. The Avalanche and the Twice-a Week Free Press, and the Free Press sold at 25c each. It is the most pop King's New Discovery. They are not entirely well."

# THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT

# WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR GOLDY

BUT WHEN YOU

ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS, GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily. Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GRO-CERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your →>> SHOES. ®-K-

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT

GRAYLING, -

MICHIGAN.

### TAXIDERMY.

D. F. Hosler is an experienced taxdermist, and is prepared to mount deer heads, or entire, or mount any kind of animals or birds, in an artis tic manner, and at reasonable prices There will be no further need of send ing away from home for this work Labratory opposite the AVALANCHE

A gentleman named Shepherd. representing Buck & bolton; of Gay lord, is here buying potatoes for that firm. He is offering 40 cents for the tubers .- Ros. News.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped ands, Chilbiains, corns and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Four-

ier, drug gist.

Two boys of Gaylord had the good uck to kill a gray wolf, only about half-a mile west of that place. County Clerk Harris gave the boys an order on the county treasurer for \$15,00 bounty money, \$7,00 from the county and \$8.00 from the state.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it, who has lame back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure him-It is purely vegetable, a mild laxa-tive and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric fitters; and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guar-anteed. Only fifty cents a bottle, at

Chas. Clark, of Toledo, Ohio, has been in the village for several days this week, looking over lands in this and Crawford county, with a view to starting a sheep ranch. Mr. Clark is extensively engaged in the business, having a large ranch in Tenthe requisite amount of land, and he is looking around to see if he cannot get hold of an entire section. There is spent in singing, dancing and plays, no question but what he can get the until the wee small hours, when land, and if he does will begin fitting it at once.-Ros. News.

The Greatest Discovery Yet. W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, "Chief." says: "We won't keep we departed for our homes amid a house without Dr. King's new Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. We experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can Ind a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price. SALLING, HANSON & Co.

Deputy Sheriff Kinney, of Houghton Lake, arrested Charles Ward for hounding deer. He was tried before Justice Martin, and fined \$10,00 and

New Harness Shop.

BRONCHITIS

HOARSENESS,

LOSS OF VOICE,

Irritability of the Lar-

ynx and Fauces,

And other Inflamed Con-

and Air Passages.

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

ditions of the Lungs

For Sale by

DEALER IN-

Grayling, -- Michigan.

Physicians prescriptions careful-

y compounded by competent drug-

The Best Hotel in Detroit

Special Term of Circuit Court.

DEEMING it necessary I do hereby

order and appoint a special term of

the Circuit Court, for the County of

Crawford, in said Circuit, to be held at the Court House in the village of

Grayling, in said County, on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1897

Circuit Court Assignments.

PURSUANT to the statute in such case mat and provided I hereby fix and appoint the time of helding the terms of the Circuit Cou-within the 44th Judicial Circuit of the State of Wichigan for the years 1898 and 1899, as follows

Aranac — Fourth Tuesdays in March, Augustan November. Crawforn — Second Thesdays in March, Augus

CRAWFOND—Second Thesdays in March, Augu-and November,
GLADWIN—First Tuesdays in April, September.

and December.
ORNAW-Second Tuesdays in April, September and December.
Orsnoo-Third Tuesdays in March, August and November.
ROSCOMOS-First Tuesdays in March, August

and November.
Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 18th, 1897.

Nelson Sharpe, Circuit Judge of said Circuit

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The 34th Judicial Circuit.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1897.

STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

C. O. McCULLOUGH has added a new line of Harness Goods to his Shoe Business, consisting of Robes, Collars, Whips, Blankets and everything kept in a first class Harness Shop. Repairing done promptly and ne atly.

Colin Case, a local hunter of Peoskey, killed a wild cat, which weighed more than thirty pounds, a mile or two outside of the city limits. It was a fine specimen of the cat

Take Notice! All parties indebied to me are earjestly requested to make remittan-

Yours Respectfully,

Reports to the State Board of Health show that the diseases which caused the most sickness in Mich igan last week were in order of prevalence, rheumatism, neuralgia, tonsilities, bronchitis, and influenza. gists. Diphtheria was reported at 41 places, scarlet fever at 30, and typhoid fever

A Horrible Railroad Accident Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered nessee and another in Ohio. He happier and perhaps saved. Heed owns land in South Branch, and has a fine site for a ranch but has not or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. FOURNIERS, sole gent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

> The inquest over the death of Mrs. James is being conducted behind closed doors. Thus far we know that the crime of abortion has been per- at one o'clock in the afternoon. formed. The jury is working to secure the guilty parties. After a brief examination Dr. Wilson, who was arrested for the crime, was released. - Lewiston Journal.

The Trouble Over-

A prominent man in town exclaim-New Discovery. No other remedy ed the other day: "My wife has been can take its place in our home, as in wearing out her life from the effects Almanac and Weather Forecasts for 1898, a valuable book of 500 pages that tells you all you want to know.

The remedies, even if they are only three packages of Bacon's Celery 20,000 of the 1897 issue were treed to the remedies, even if they are not sold at 25c each. It is the most non King's New Discovery. They are not entirely well." Keen your blood to MADE.

It is the most pop large of this remedy has a healthy condition by the use of this record of cures, and besides is guar-lished. For further particulars see advertisement on another page of this Tail bottles free at L. Fournier's and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

# OUR SALE CONTINUES ALL THIS MONTH!

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS NOW, AND SAVE\$\$\$&ccc.

Ladies' all wool Hose, worth 25c, at 15c. Ribbons at 50 per yard. See them. Lodies' Skirts, worth \$3.00, at \$1.89. Ladies' Floeced Underwear, cheap at 35c, our price 23c. Men's heavy faced Gloves and Mitts, worth 40c, our price during this sale 250.

Wide Sash Ribbon, worth 35c, sale price, 15c per yard. Mens' Rubbers, worth 65c, sale price, 48c. Ladies extra fine double Mitts, worth 40c, sale price 25c. Boys Plush Caps, worth 75c, sale price, 39c. Men's Fancy Slips, worth \$1.50, sale price 89c. Men's Fleeced Underwear, worth 75c, sale price 50c. Ladies' Fine white Aprons, during the sale, 25c. Napkins, worth 10c each, sale price, 5c, Men's Wool Hose, heavy, worth 35c, sale price, 23c.

Come and C our goods and prices. Yours for low prices and good goods.

JOE ROSENTHAL. One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat. CAP AND SHOE HOUSE. GRAYLING. MICHIGAN'

Mail Orders carefully attended to.

The gold exitement at Omer, still continues, and every prospect is held out for a good mine being opened.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE,)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

8:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dallyexcept Sus-day; arrives at Mackinaw. 7:00 P. M. 4:25 A. M. Marquette Express, Dally, arrives at Mackinaw ith A. M. 1:00 P.M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7.80

P. M. 12:40 P. M. Nackinaw Accommodation

GOING SOUTH. 2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Be City, 5: 5 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M. Bay City 3:25 A.M. Detroit, 7:50 A.M.

Bay City 9:23 A.M., Detroix, 1:00 Aces 2;30 P.M. Bay City Accommodation, ar rives a Bay City 9:45 P. M. ccommodation-Depart 5:30 A. M O. W.RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIRLD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

The Biggest Offer Yet.

The AVALANCHE

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press. For only \$1.60.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press is conceded by all to be MICHIGAN'S LEADING NEWSPAPER. It is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week and is almost equal to a daily paper. Remember, that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Avalanche" and 104 copies of the "Free Press" for only \$1.6 makes the cost of the papers to you about One Cent per Copy.

FOURNIER, A 500-Page Book Free!

The Free Press ALMANACAND Weather Forecast for 1898. Correct. Concise. Complete.

Over 20,000 copies of the 1897 book were sold at 25 cents.

An accurate and superior book of reference that tells you all you want to know. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical educator and hand book of encyclopedic information on subjects statistical, official. nistorical, political and agricultural Likewise a book of religious fact and general practical directions on everyday affairs of office, home and farm. A copy of this book will be sent to

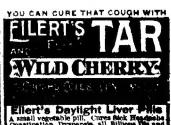
all subscribing immediately and sending 15 cents additional for mailing xpenses, making \$1,75 in all.

The book will be published about December 25th, 1897, it being impossible to get it out earlier, on account of getting complete records of 1897 events. Copies of the book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer as soon after above date as possible. Do not delay but take ad-

vantage of this remarkable liberal offer which we make for a limited

time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year for \$1,60 and you can have a copy of the book by sending 15c additional. Address THE AVALANCHE,

GRAYLING, MICH.



The Ecole Braile in Paris and Its Unfortunate Pupils - How Geography and Natural History Are Learned-The Blind in the United States.

Learn Chiefly by Observation. Most visitors to Paris and of large French towns have been in turn moved and disgusted by the unsightly mass of beggars who crowd round the porchjof each French church and publie building. More particularly is French love of children shamefully exploited, and the birth of a blind child into a poverty-stricken family is often hailed with rejoicing, for the unfortunate will very soon become a profitable source of income to all those

connected with him.

A well-known philanthropist, M.
Pephau, made up his mind to provide
a remedy for this deplorable state of things. After many fruitless efforts he interested the government in his



scheme, and on Jan. 1, 1883, was formally opened the Ecole (school) Braile ch, though originally founded in Paris, has now been transferred to the pretty country town of Saint Mande, Once, however, that a blind child has the good fortune to find himself an inmate of the Ecole Braile, his lot may be envied by his more fortunate brother or sister, for each blind scholar is not only carefully taught all that the ordinary French child learns in the gymnasium and delightful playground, erocheting and embroldery, and both

of mountains, the courses of the rivers are indicated by depressed lines, cities by round-lieaded tacks, the boundaries of countries by slips of sheet-iron, set edgewise in the plaster of which the globe is made. The shape of the earth is first explained, then the continents are named, and the pupils trace each with their fingers until perfectly fa-millar with the outline. Then the different countries are named, their boun darles given, and, as each is explain ed, the pupil traces its limits with hi Thus, little by little, a knowl edge of the whole earth is acquired and afterward this general information is supplemented by flat maps, also in relief, and on a larger scale, of the dif

Natural history is taught by the use of stuffed animals, the institution Braile having a large museum of stuff ed animals and birds. With the domestic animals, such as the cat, dog horse and cow, the children are already in most cases, familiar; then the point of similarity between these and the other animals are explained, and the children soon learn that a fox is like dog and that among birds there are general resemblances which constitute them a class by themselves. The speci mens of the Ecole Braile are selected with a view to illustrating the peculi arities of the animal creation, and i is said to be in the highest degree en tertaining to see the amusement with which the children discover that a pellcan has an enormous pouch under his bill; that the mountain sheep has horns so disproportioned to his size.

Music is taught the blind by means blind have not, as is commonly supposed, better musical gifts than other people, and far more labor is required for them to become expert musicians than is necessary for one in the possession of his sight. Those who can see, read at a glance a double line of music; the blind must read with their fingers, one note at a time, then com mit a passage to memory ere they can retain it. With practice, however, they often become wonderfully expert at both reading and playing, the adaptation of the Braile system to musica notation materially lessening their la

Trades for the blind are far more nu merous now than they were ere systematic instruction began. The bline make baskets and brushes and bedprimary government schools, but also ding, ropes, sacks, matting and chairs shares in the advantages of a splendid, while the girls learn knitting, sewing

IN THE CHAIR-CANING ROOM

ably few realize exactly in what it consists. The sense of touch or feelsense can be cultivated and increased. The Braile system simply consists of developing and applying the sense of touch till through it the pupil can be taught everything, from the alphabet to basket-making. In other words, although it may seem paradoxical to say so, everything is done to develon among the blind the sense of observa-Indeed, in some ways the in mates of the institution would seem to even more intelligent and quick than are ordinary children, and, as a rule, they reply to the questions put to them by their masters and mistresses

quickly and accurately. forded opportunities not only to acquire an education but also a trade or occupation, and attention is devoted to their physical culture and training in athletics. In short, so far as their condition permits, all the advantages granted to those in full possession of their faculties are accorded also to the

The school is named in honor of the famous teacher who invented what many regard as being the most pracalphabet for the blind, Besides his invention of the alphabet Braile was a practical writer on subjects of interest to the blind and their teachers, and many of his suggestions were so full of common sense that they have been since adopted in most of the institutions for these unfortunates

Teaching a blind child to read with its fingers is one of the most interesting performances to be witnessed in the institution. The little one's fingers are taken in hand by the teacher, the and one letter after another is taught solely through the sense of touch

To teach a blind child geography would seem a honeless task for nevo having seen the hills, the rivers, the plains, it would appear difficult, if not impossible, to communicate to such a mind the idea of these objects. In reality the process is easy. The playground is perfectly level and contains no posts or other objects, against which the children might run, and in their haste hurt themselves. A plain is therefore, but an extension of the play ground for hundreds of kilometers, and the idea is perfectly understood. In their walks the children are taken to a brook, made to climb down its banks to the water and to ascertain for themselves its dimensions. A river is only a brook one or two kilometers in breadth: the children are conducted to the steepest hill to be found in the vicinity, made to climb it, and then given to understand that mountains are many times higher and steeper than this hill, and that other countries of the earth are far larger than that in which they Hye. When these facts have been gained the children are taken to a large globe on which the continuous. the mountains, the plains are in relief. A. It is hard to convince doctors and line of prominences represents a range drugglets that Lealth is wealth.

Most people have heard of the Braile sexes frequently attain in these trades equal to that of nien and women who Piano tuning is a favorite ing is very highly developed smong trade, and perhaps the best as regards those who are without sight, and it is its remuneration, and blind tuners are extraordinary to what an extent this usually thorough and effective in their usually thorough and effective in their work. All trades which the blind can practice are now taught in the institutions for their special instruction, and it is gratifying to know that the list of occupations is increasing.

The number of these unhappy peo-ple is much larger than is commonly supposed. In the United States in 1890 there were 50,411 blind persons, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the preced ing census. In England and Wales the number is 23,467; in the German Empire there are 37,672; in France there were at the latest returns 32,060.

comparatively recent date. Formerly they were taken care of simply as unfortunates, no attempt being made to give them-instruction. Saint Louis. in 1260, founded a hospital for soldiers, crusaders who, on the burning sands of Syria, lost their eyesight. Other hospitals were founded from time to time, but the first effort at education was by Bernouilli, in 1657, who tried to teach a blind girl to read. «Valentine Hauy, in 1784, made the first successful attempt, in a practical way, toward systematic instruction of the blind, an he has been followed by a host of de voted men and women, many of them themselves unfortunate in this respect who have brought the training of this class up to the highest point.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland sixty-one institutions and asylums, where the blind are either cared for or receive a measure of instruction. Germany has thirty-five institutions France twenty-three and Italy twenty-



BASKET MAKING.

two. The United States has thirty-siz schools for the education of the blind, which contain about 2,500 pupils. On the whole, the condition of these peo ple is, in this country, far in advance of what it is in any other. Every blind child in the United States has the right to be educated at 1 ublic expense, and in our institutions the lustruction giver s not surpassed in scape or method by that of any foreign country.

DR. THOMAS AT HIS WORK. Daily Life and Habits of the Famou

Liberal Preucher. A tall, somewhat gaunt, but lithe, fignro; a face betokening kindly serious-ness, framed with disheveled gray locks; a careless, easy-fitting suit of clothes, more businesslike than clerical in cut, such are some of the outward characteristics of Rev Hiram Thomas, the famous pastor of the People's Church of Chicago. Seated in his study, or workshop, which is on the upstairs floor of his comfortable home on West Mouroe street, Dr. Thomas is perhaps seen at his best for those who wish to know something of the person-ality of the man who has cleaved his way from orthodoxy to an acknowledged leadership in liberal religion

The crowds that attend the People's Church, in McVicker's Theater, every Sunday, are literally gathered from the four corners of the city, and, to carry the figure still further without straining it, from the four corners of the earth. It is not surprising that this shifting mass of humanity should be composed of individuals who know little of the personality of the great preacher in the rostrum.

Like all successful men. Dr. Thomas has habits. Few clergymen are so much sought after as he for the fulfillment of the clergyman's office in bur-lals, marriages and christenings. Not alone are these solicitations from the families of his own congregation, but literally from the great mass of un churched people throughout the city and suburbs. The enormous demands on this busy man's time can be imag gymen, he must keep pace with the thought of the world and abreast of all modern literature.

Dr. Thomas, in describing to a news paper writer his economy of time, said that he simed to get started on his weekly sermon not later than Thurs day morning. He works in his study a home, and has a full reference library to aid him in research. This sermon building occupies the People's Church pastor from Thursday until Saturday evening, and if the interruptions have been frequent it is not unlikely that there may be midnight oil consumed on the evening of Saturday. The sermon must be finished, no matter how late the hour, and when the pastor walks upon the platform on Sunday morning there must be no traces of the mid-night vigil, but freshness and vigor

The careful preparation of the musi-cal service is never neglected and the general spirit of devotion pervading the whole service is one of the most impressive features to strangers who pass the vestibule of the People's Church on Sunday morning. But the sermon is the thing after all, from Dr. Thomas' point of view. He holds that the close thought of a preacher for an hour every Sunday should in ten years ne equal to the hearer to a four years

university education.

To be equal to the occasion, how ever, naturally requires vast reading. Dr. Thomas has others constantly reading for him. He said that two men friends and one woman friend are now reading books for him, the pith of which will be given to him to absorb later on. Speaking of the impossibility of a busy pastor reading for himself al majority of new books, Dr Thomas says he has frequently review ed books in public that he never read for himself. With reliable assistance however, he has never been deceived as to the real thought of a writer, and this method of rending impossible of attainment. Magazines and newspapers are Dr. Thomas hob-

self-improvement, and growth of character. An hour wasted daily on trifles or in indolence, would, if devoted to self-improvement, make an ignoran man wise in a few years, and employed in good works, would make his life fruitful, and death a harvest of worthy deeds. Fifteen minutes a day devote to self-improvement, will be felt ni the end of the year. Good thought and carefully gathered experience take up no room, and are carried about with us as companions everywhere, without cost or incumbrance.—Weekly Bou quet.

### REMARKABLE CAREER

of Dr. Thomas W. Evans Who Died Re cently in Paris.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famou dentist who died recently in Parts only few months ago came to this country to bury his wife, and now he has close y followed her to the great beyond.

Dr. Evans was born in Philadelphia and decided when only 13 years old to become a dentist. When 18 years old he graduated from the Jefferson Med ical College and two years later wen to London. In 1846 he went to Paris and made a great reputation there, recelving from the courts of Europe more nonors and decorations than have ever been conferred on any European of



DR. THOMAS W. EVANS.

less than royal blood, the single excep

ion being Bismarck, Napoleon III. was among his earliest natrons, and through him he was intro duced to the family of the King of Denmark. Among his other patients there were the King's daughters, after ward the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland; also his sons, the future Kings of Greece and Denmark

No American ever had such a footing at Marlborough house as Dr. Evans. He was on terms of intimacy with the family of the King of Belgium, the German imperial family and at the royal palace in St. Petersburg.

The intimate relations of Dr. Evans with Napoleon III, enabled him, it is said, to prevent the recognition of the southern confederacy, even after he had fully made up his mind to do so had entered into corre with the English prime minister to so cure the co-operation of England. Dr. Evans won consent to a delay, came to Washington, saw President Lincoln, and carried back such assurances of the ultimate victory for the Union as to persuade Napoleon to relinquish his

During the Franco-Prussian war Dr. Evans organized and maintained at his own expense an ambulance service that did Incalculable good. He personally proxy the range of all literature is not directed the movements of the Red Cross Society, and it is said was the only man in Europe who might pass



by, and he is an omnivorous skimmer In private life, in the study or in the

culpit there is no difference in Dr. Chomas' conception of what real religion means. A favorite saving of his that if there is any good in religion at all it should take hold of the little things of life as well as enabling men to grapple with the eternal. It is Dr. Thomas' belief that one of the great dissions of liberal religion is to the unchurched and laboring classes, as well as to those of the educated classe who have turned on orthodoxy. He deprecates the tendency to neglect hurch going on Sunday as one of the evils of the age, but takes the ground that after one church service on Sun-day morning the rest of the day may be wisely devoted to recreation and so cial amenifies.

Self-Improvement.

ler improvement of it is self-enture, chemics.

from camp to camp. interesting parts of his career was the share which he took in assisting the French Empress Eugenle to escape from Paris after the disaster of Se dan. He was instrumental in conducting her from the city and putting her on board a vessel that conveyed her to England. Were it not for him Eugenic might and probably would have shared the tragic Late of Marie Antoinette.

Dr. Evans' fortuge, which is estinated at \$35,000,000, was amassed largely in real estate transactions in Paris. In this country he owns \$5,000,-000 worth of real estate. Dr. Evans' only relatives are two nephews, Col. Charles F. Muller, of Utica, N. Y., and I, R. Evans, of New York.

It is an unsettled question whether bleaching the hair leads to softening of the brain, or softening of the brain leads to bleaching the hair.

Men of business are result oned to leads to blenshing the hair, quote the may at that "lane is." The man we is too poor to lend kis money," but it is not become the properties of the man we will never have many

THE SOUL OF WIT.

Deacon Thought Brevity a Good Thing Among the very many good and ex-

cellent people who reside in the quaint and delightful old town of Alexandria, Va., is a deacon, who, notwithstanding his great plety, is a man of practical common sense and believes in the expediency of things, just as some of his flustrious predecessors in Testament times did. Among those things which e considers of especial commendation is brevity in sernions, and the minis ter of the church at which the deacon attended was always known as a short sermon man, and his congregation was always correspondingly long.

On one occasion it is narrated that the deacon, when the church last need ed a pastor, went to the theological seminary of the proper denomination o hear some of the young men preac if so be among them might be one who would find favor in the deacon's sight. It being some extra service of the church, there was preaching on Satur day and Sunday, and the deacon had on opportunity to hear several ser Sunday evening at tea the presdent of the seminary asked the deacon what he thought of the sermons he "Um-er-um," hesitated the deacon

"I can't say that I am altogether satis

stonishment.

"Why, bless my soul, deacon, what's wrong?" exclaimed the president, in

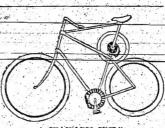
"Well, they don't seem to quite ex-actly strike me right," said the good deacon, hedging for charity's sake president, half musingly, as if he were trying to work the problem out in his

"All of them are picked men deacon; our rising young preachers."
"Is that so?" responded the deacon with a smile of hope showing in his ionest face. "Indeed it is," said the president.

"Then, doctor," smiled the deacon suppose you let me hear to-night one of your sitting-down young preachers I think that's what I'm looking for." The president understood and the young man who preached that night became pastor of the deacon's church though he left its pulpit ten years later for a wider field.—Washington Star.

### CURIOUS ENGLISH WHEEL,

John Bull's Inventive Genius Pro duces This Rival of the Bevel Gear. The inventive genius of an English nan has produced this rival of the bev el gear. It consists of three wheels Two of them are for ordinary use and the third furnishes the means of propulsion. The pedals are attached to of the frame. About the side of the



gear wheel revolves another and smaller gear wheel which is at the end of that may be called the seat post. There is a similar gear wheel at the other end of the rod. It fits a gear on a large wheel, which runs on an axle suppor ing the seat post proper. The revoluwheel, revolving the rod and the large wheel. This wheel turns on the per tphery of the large road wheel, which drives the blcycle. It is unique if not

A King's Roof Garden.

King Ludwig's historic winter gar-den on the roof of the royal Residenz Palais in Munich, is being demolished The weight of the conservatory, with its large lake, giant palms and flower beds, was such that fears were entertained that the roof might fall in, while possibility of keeping the ceilings of the state apartments below in an unin-fured condition, owing to perpetual leakage. It is twenty-live years since King Ludwig commanded the garden to be made, and it was his favorite place of resort. He frequently spent the entire night there. Thirty gardeners were kept busy the greater part of the day while the king slept, rearranging the plans and bringing new flowers, so that each time he entered he should find some new charm. The late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Richard Wagner were perhaps the only two guests who were invited more than once to view the retreat where King Ludwig dreamed dreams and so mitigated the misery of his madness.

## Consolation.

"An' hoo's the guid wife, Sandy' ald one farmer to another, net in the market place and exchanged snuff boxes.

"Did ve no hear that she's dead and urled?" said Sandy solemnly.
"Dear me!" exclaimed the friend sympathetically. "Surely it must have been very sudden?"

"Aye, it was sudden," returned andy. "Ye see, when she turned ill we hadna time to send for the doctor. sae I gied her a bit pouther that I had lying in my drawer for a year or twaan' that I had frac the doctor mysel', but hadna ta'en. What the pouther was I dinna verra weel ken, but she died soon after. It's a sair loss to me,

Beetles Ate the Lead.

mysel'."

I can assure ye, but it's something to

e thankfu' for I didna tak' the pouther

That certain heetles are by no means frightened by lead foll has long been ecognized, but it is rather discourage ing to add one more to the number of these culprits. Ed Stich of Nauheir reports that a box somewhat worm eat en was lined with lead. After a whill oles one-eighth of an Inch in diame ter, and distinctly spiral, were notice and traced to the beetle Tetropium luri-dum, Linn., which was not yet on the list of lead eaters, or rather lead de

stroyers. A cousin of this insect has been known to be destructive to lead cham-bers. There are, unfortunately, many Insects and animals devoid of the sense for the sacred rights of property which we expect of everybody but our gelves .- Scientific American.

REMARKABLE WRECK.

The Famous "Leap-Frog" Collision on Missouri Pacific.

Supt. James Cooper, of the P. R. R. vhose hendquarters are in Washing on, D. C., recently talked entertaining ly to a reporter on the subject of curi ous railroad wrecks. Discussing one of the most remarkable wrecks that ever occurred, he said:

"The 'leap-frog' collision came off or the Missouri Pacific, and during the progress of a snow storm of unusua violence. The flakes came down so thick that the engineer told me after ward he could not see twenty fee ahead of his engine, while on the ground there was already about 11/2 feet of the beautiful. The only differ



ence in a snow storm in this part of the country and one out West is that, while the depth in here may not be as great t is, if anything, more effective in tying up trains of all classes. Imagine any train in this section pulling brough a two-foot depth of

They do that right along out in the Western States. "Engineer Cockley, who was on one

of the wrecked engines, told me that he had been halted several times on the up grade, and had finally covered the hill and was commencing to go down the other side at a good speed The grade had a gradual slope of about five miles, and at the bottom took s 'dip' into something like a gutter. This gutter was put there to help trains up the grade Cockley was then going down. Every man of the crew was out on the cars, and every brake was set, yet the train continued to gradu ally increase its speed until, at about half a mile from the bottom of the hill it was almost flying-in fact, coasting over the slippery rails.
"At a point 100 yards from the gut

ter or 'dip' at the base of the hill Cockley said he saw a dark mass of smoke ahead, and the next second dark body coming toward him the same time he heard a cry of dis may from his fireman and saw him take a flying leap from the engine into the snow alongside the track. Cockley gave one shrill pull at the whistle and then followed his fireman like a shot As he struck the snow on the side of the hill and commenced to roll Cockley heard a tremendous crash and a grinding of broken engines and cars.

The train that tried to pass Cockorders in not remaining on the siding five miles back. Cockley's engine struck the opposing one the latter was in the 'dip' and coming on at a terrific speed to get up the hill. Old '27,' that was Cockley's engine, landed lightly above the cowcatcher kept on mounting and sliding until it was completely on top of '321,' the opposing engine. The positions that re-sulted from the collision put the two engines in a shape resembling boys playing leap-frog, with one of the boys being stuck while half-way over.

"The funny part of the wreck, it such it can be called, was the coasting the crews of both trains took at the time the trains came together. The whistle warned everybody, and they all jumped together and also started to slide together, with the exception of the fireman on Cockley's engine, who



had a little the better start. Lown they flew over the slippery snow, grabbing and clutching at the air and frozen ground, and only stopping at the bottom of the gully, about 200 vards below. Beside the bruises the trainmen received, they nearly froze, as their clothes were almost scraped from their bodles. The wreck caught fire, and that saved them."

Holds Three Trophies. Fred Gilbert, the "Phantom of Spirit Lake," lowa, holds three of the four

recognized trap shooting trophles in the country. They are the Dupont

C. CUP. DUPONT TROPHY. STAR CUP. championship trophy and the Kansas City Star cup for live birds, and the E. C. cup, emblematic of the championship of the United States at !uanimate targets.

Could Not Run the Risk. The Squire—By the way, Giles, I haven't seen you at church for some

time; anything the matter?
Giles-Wull, sir, it is like this: Last time I went I 'ad a penny an' a twoshilling piece in my pocket; by mistake I put the two-shilling piece in the plate nd, wull, I shouldn't like it to happen again, sir.-London Sketch.

Her Opinion of Him, Nau-Really now, Laura, Mr. Soppy eems greatly attached to you Laura-Even so, that's nothing to me North American:

Time works wonders. So would ian if he put in twenty-four hours a day, like time does.



Willie-Pa, what's the "Great Di-vide?" Pa-It's what comes after an election.-Chicago News.

She (after the quarrel)-And must we art forever, Harry? He-Well at least until to-morrow night, Maude. Briggs-What kind of a fellow is Wil-

owsnap? Griggs-I don't know. I've only seen him when he was with his wife.-Puck. The Count's flancee-I received my ngagement ring to-day. Isn't it beau-iful? Her friend-Very beautiful!

Have you shown it to the Count yet?-"Jackson has an advertisement in this paper which reads: 'Come back, and I'll be good.' "Has his wife left him?" "No; it's the cook."—Chicago

Record. "I can tell you," said he, "how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart." "How much?" - replied she. quart." two pints,"-Pittsburg

Felegraph. "Tell me, dear, am I the first man you ever kissed?" "You are the first one who was mean and suspicious enough to ask me that question,"-In

dianapolis Journal. "Why is it that Chumpley buys another new gun at the opening of the game season?" "Because the on he had the year before never killed

anything."-Detroit Free Press. "Is that young one going to stuy awake all night?" asked Mr. Lush-forth, indignantly. "There is no right for you to complain," retorted his wife.

'He luberits the habit from you.' She What are those missing links we hear so much about? He-Oh, they vere some golf links that were locate in a certain Western town before the cyclone struck it.—Yonkers Statesman. Junior counsel (after stating case)think our client has a good cause of action. Senior counsel (doubtfully)-1 can't see it; what is it? Junior counse -He's worth fifty thousand dollars .-

Caller-In yesterday's paper you said Miss Footlight was one of the most beautiful women on the stage. Why didn't you print her picture? We never take back what we say .-Puck.

Puck.

A man who stuttered badly went to consult a specialist about his affliction The expert asked: "Do you stufter all the time?" "N-n-n-no," replied the sufferer, "I s-s-stut-t-ter only when I t-t-talk."

Harriet-And so Fred Dullwich has asked you to marry him, has he? Margaret (sighing and blushing)-Yes, night before last! Harriet-What a stickler he is for formalities. - Cleve-

land Leader. Gabber-Oh, don't talk to me about bleycles! I'm sick at the very thought t em. You couldn't hire me to put my head into a shop where they sell the things. Tibber-That would be a case

of wheels within wheels, wouldn't it? Traveler (to the ferryman crossing the river)-Has any one ever been lost in this stream? Boatman-No, sir; some professor was drowned here last spring, but they found him after look-ing for two weeks.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak-What are you in such deen thought about, John Crimsonbeak-I was only thinking, dear, that all the men who have gone in search of the north pole seem to have been married men -- Yonker Statesman. "What, no telephone?" asked one of

the regular callers at the drug store why did you have it taken out?" of the people in the neighborhood got to using it to order drugs from other stores. I guess I can grasp a business idea once in a while "-Detroit Free "If I had known," sobbed young Mrs.

to poor Fido, I would never have mar-

ried you. "My dear," replied Mr. Fitz,

erable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing to you."-Tid-Mrs. Jones-Why, John, you've shot a hen! Jones (indignantly)—Hen? That, madam, is a Shanghai Buff-Cochin Leghorn partridge, that I shot near a farm house; and, as it happened to be a tame one, and quite a family pet, I had to pay for it. Where did you ever get your knowledge of hens, madam?

Puck. Tram-I'd like a drink, but I don't suppose you'd want to change this 85 bill. Bartender (briskly)—No trouble about change. Here's your medicine. Tramp—Thanks. Ah! That's good whisky. Bartender—Eh! Lookee here! This bill is no good! Tramp—Yes; I said you wouldn't want to change it.— New York Weekly.

Junior-I don't know what to think of Miss Knice. Either she is awfully good-natured, or she is half-fool. She is smiling all the time. Senior-Has she good teeth? Junior-Perfect Senior—It is safe to say she is not a fool; but it does not follow that she is awfully good-natured.—Boston Transcript.

"Unon what does Peakedhead base his belief in the theory of reincarnation?" "On the promise that 'we shall all pass away as a tale that is cold. You see, the tales that are told do not pass away at all; they keep coming back to be told over again. the way Peakedhead reasons it out."

Signs of Greatness

Squire-I have examined your boy on he results of his schooling and I think I can say he has beyond question the erms of greatness in him

Sire-I am delighted to hear it, but what was there in the examination that particularly emphasized this conclusion? Squire—The illegibility of his hand-writing.—Richmond Dispatch.

Airy Flights. I'll wager my daughter could run one

of those flying machines."
"Why do you think so?"

"You just ought to see how she her graduating essay,"-Detroit Free Press.

Misery by the Wholesale, bowels become constipated and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this cathlogue of eyils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long and processionally recommended, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism.

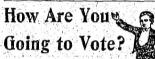
Siron from a Melon. The following story of Arnold Boech lin, the Swiss painter, is told in the German papers. In the early part of career he was commissioned to paint a "still-life" for an art-lover of Basle. The picture, consisting of several sorts of fruit, among them a large It home, and wishing to utilize the canvas, began to scrape it with a knife The small fruits rapidly disappeared. but when it came to scraping the melon, Roechlin stopped, feeling as if he were about to commit homicide. He had not the courage to accomplish the sacrifice. A bright idea dawned on him. He seized a brush, and turned the melon into a siren swimming under water. The effect produced seemed to the artist wonderful. Since then he Ite is the one that came, many years ago, from an idealized melon.

# **Great Distress**

A Combination of Troubles Causes Much Suffering.

BIRD ISLAND, MINN.—"I was troubled with my stomach. Nearly everything I ate would sour and I would belchit up. As times my stomach gave me great distress. My back was lame on account of kidney difficulty. I bought six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla; when I had taken 4 bottles I was cured." Norman Hickor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Hoad's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 250



# The Patriots' Bulletin

LE OF TWO NATION eentaining 302 pages. It is the kind of novel tha attracts and holds the reader with wonderfu



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special Offer.





Not Quite Quiet. Mrs. Cumso-Your husband dresses

very quietly, Mrs. Cawker-Does he? You ought

lar buttons.-Harper's Bazar,

A plece of machinery run by steam and overworked will become cranky, cranky, creaky and out of gear, owing to some expansion of metal from beat and fric-tion. Stop its work, rub and brighten and let it rest. In a short while it will be restored and will run smoothly. The human system is a machine. Too much work and worry are thrown upon it; too much of the heat of daily cares; too much of the steam of daily business The nerves become cranky; they are restless, sleepless and twitchy, and a neuralgle condition sets in. Pain throws the machine out of gear and it needs rest and treatment to strengthen and restore. St. Jacobs Oll is the one remedy of all, peculiarly adapted to a prompt and sure cure. So many have so freely testified from experience and use to its efficacy in the cure of neural gla that it passes without saying that it surely cures. It will be a gracious surprise to many after the free use of it to find how easily pain, cares and worry may be lifted, and how smoothly the human machine goes on.

President McKinley and Herrmann Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, the wid ow of the famous prestigitateur, relates the following amusing incident, which occurred at the last meeting of Prest dent McKinley and Prof. Herrmann between whom a strong friendship ex-

When he was last in Columbus, Professor Trerrmann called on Major McKinley, who was then Governor. As he started to go, Professor Herrmann

"Major, I may not see you soon again and I have never given you-anything by which you may remember me. Let ne make you a present of this." Taking his hand, he placed a fine dia

nond ring on one of his fingers. Major McKinley thanked him and admired he ornament. Shortly after Herrmann eft, a friend who was present said: "Oh, by the way, Governor, will you et me see that ring?"

The Governor held out his hand, bu vas astonished to find the ornament gone. There was no need to ask questions about the mystery. Herrmann had left as a memento, instead of the ring, the memory of a very clever trick of which the Major was the victim.

Information comes from the passenger department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company that all their trains have been resumed, and schedules restored. These include a double duly solid train service from Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louisville, Nashville Miranham.

Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham, intgomery, Mobile, Pensacola and Nashville, Alexandra de Maria de Mari Orleans. Also a double daily service of Pullman buffet sleeping cars from the Northern cities to Jacksonville, Florida. Forgotten Wealth.

was recently found, containing money and valuables, which had not been opened or called for in 160 years, and which now remains without a claimant. Incidents of like sort are not infrequent iv banking history, though there is no other recorded instance of package held in trust remaining so ong unexamned. Some years ago Merchants' National Bank of Baltinore discovered a box containing \$10,-000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the ownership of which could not be at first traced. The coupons for the preceding fifteen years were still attached. It was finally discovered that the bonds belonged to the Hagerstown (Maryland) Bank, and had been deposited as collateral.

8100 Reward \$100. S100 Iteward. \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been at the control of th

Nearly one million telegrams pass There are through the general postoffice of Lon- al library.

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Egotist-A bicycle crank who thinks his is the only high-grade wheel on the TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

te Lazative Bromo Quinius Tablets. All Druggi of the money if it falls to cure. 25c. Observe: without labor nothing pros pers.-Sophocles.

Agents Wante I.—Free outfit. One earns 4,000, several \$1,000 yearly: P. O. 1871. New York-

AN OPEN LETTER WOMEN LRAN FROM WINDOWS AND CHAT

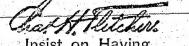
TO MOTHERS. WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK, I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts,

was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now hear the fac-simile signature of hat H. Flitcher. wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of has H. Hitchers wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. Bund Pitchermon D. March 8, 1897;

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

### CAPITAL CITY BLACKS

bear him when he can't find his col- FORM ONE-THIRD OF WASHING. TON'S POPULATION.

> In No Other City in the Union Have the Colored People So Much Wealth and Intelligence-Pay One-Tenth of the Taxes.

Some Are shiftless. Washington correspondence: With so large a colored population as there is in Washington—a population which, were it by itself, would make a city twice the size of either Elmira Yonkers or Auburn-there is, as there would be in any so large a community a class of the idle and shiftless who eke out a hand-to-mouth existence.

Washington was thoroughly South ern in its beginning. Its resident citi zens are still largely Southern. In conwere originally built in the old slavery style with the negro quarters in the rear, and while in some cases the fam-By servants still live in this manner, they are now the exceptions. But in many cases there are handsome houses facing on aristocratic streets, while the



EX-SENATOR BRUCE.

alleys in their rear are filled in solidly with dilapidated two and three-story frame houses which are packed with negro families, an astonishing number of them living within the inclosure However, it is down in the old canal districts of the city and in such places ns "Hummersleys," "Louse" and "Goat" alleys that the lowest type of the negro element of the capital is to be found. Here they fairly swarm, liv ing as compactly as bees in a hive, and idleness, filth and poverty hold full sway. That there is suffering in these quarters in the winter time there can be no doubt, but the weather is seldom intensely cold in Washington, and while it is warm and the pangs of hunger are not too poignant the average darky of this section seems oblivious to his discomforts. The women lean from their windows and chat the hours away in idle gossip, which oftenecomes so animated that a nearby policeman has to bring it to a sum mary close; the men seek sunny corners out of the sight of these same police (who seldom consider it neces sary to see them) and all day long, and often all night long, indulge in that form of gambling which seems to fas cinate the colored contingent all through the South, the game of "craps." But these are not the representative

colored people of Washington, for it is an incontrovertible fact that in no wealth and intelligence as among them here. While the population is one-third colored, one-tenth of the taxes of the city are paid by them, and they are represented in almost every branch of business and the professions of the city. There are over thirty colored phy sicians in Washington, many of them well educated, and with large prac tice. There are also quite as many lawyers and numerous real estate ministers of the various evangelical churches, and 207 professors and teachers in the public schools. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 people employed in the Government service with salaries ranging from \$5,000 per year. which is the salary of the recorder of deeds, who is a colored man, to \$40 a month, which is paid the charwomen. There are also several colored mer who are employed in the Congression-

Two excellent papers are published and owned by colored publishing com-panies—the Colored American, a na-



tional negro newspaper, and the Bee a paper more local in its scope. They are published weekly and have large circulations. The American is an exceedingly creditable sheet; it is an eight-page paper and it gives a compre-hensive sweep of the questions of the day as they relate to the colored man editor and manager, Edward E.

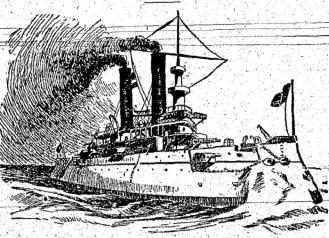
Cooper, is one of the brightest and

brainlest young men of his race.

One of the interesting places about Washington is the old Fred Douglass ome, The Cedars, on the Anacostia Heights overlooking the city. It is one of the most beautiful for situation of all the residences of the Capital City. It is on the summit of a high hill and is surrounded by magnificent cedars and oaks and the views from the windows

are of unsurpassed loveliness, Mr. Douglass bought this place a few cars previous to his death and it is here that he brought his white bride and lived with her during the remainder of his life, excepting they were abroad traveling. Mr. Douglass left a very large estate and with some other property willed this place to Mrs. Douglass. There was, however a flaw in the will and she was only al-lowed an interest in it, but has since been buying it from the other heirs. She lives glone now and has made at most a Douglass memorial of The Mr. Douglass' Abrary is kept intact as he left it. Several large life- I them now. The serf is the down-trad-

UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST BATTLESHIP.



The Alabama, the new warship for the American navy, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is one of the finest, if not the finest, that have risen from the ways in the big shippards of the Crains. This engine of degreetin sone of four sister ships. The three others are the Kearsarge, Kentneky and Hinois, four sister ships. The three others are the Kearsarge, Kentucky and Hidois, which are now well under way at the yards in Newport News. The Alabama is a battleship of the first class. She is 372 feet long by 79 feet in the beam and draws 23 feet of water. She has 11,500 tons displacement, or just 100 tons more than the Lowa. The Alabama will have only two turrets and will be much less heavily armored in avery way than the Lowa and the Massachusetts class of ships. The Alabama will be the most powerful fighter in all the navy. The engines of the new ship are of the triple expansion type, working in separate water-tight compartments. These engines will develop a combined horse power of 10,000, which will drive the ship at a speed of sixteen knots an hour. Seven decks will like one on the gifter. There are water bottom, platform deek, berth deek, protective deek, mater field, upper deek and bridge deek. There will be living quarters of 500 men with their officers. for 500 men with their officers.

many souvenirs presented to him during his lifetime are to be seen on the nantels and tables.

Mrs. Douglass looks rather frail and a little as though life's wind had blown in her face, but if she has ever regret ted the step she took in marrying the man with the black skin not by a word has she ever betrayed it. "He was the greatest man of his age," she says proudly, "and the pioneer of his race. knew no color line when I married ilm. I know none now. I only wish to be one of the grand army who are trying to help uplift the downtrodden everywhere of both races."

Still a Strong Prejudice. That there is a strong colored prejudice in the District cannot be denied, and a cultured, scholarly man in whose blood there is but a taint of black extraction said to the writer the other day with intense hitterness in his who said. Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you' among the Christians of Washington? I am a colored man and I went down to Baltimore yesterday in one of the river steamers, and because of my color I could not buy a mouthful to eat nor a drop to drink all day, and when I reached the city there was not a re spectable hotel nor restaurant owner by white men where I could go to sat-isfy my hunger. I cannot take a lady and go out to Cabin John. Glen Echo or resorts) and be admitted, nor am I allowed in the white churches. Not in one single store in this capital of the nation is there one of my race en



THE OLD ERED DOUGLASS HOME.

ployed in any position higher than a porter or elevator boy, and although I am a graduate of Princeton and fry to conduct myself as a gentleman, I am compartments, is of a more distant not permitted to occupy the desirable period than is generally suppressed, sents in the theaters or other places of As early as the beginning of the nine amusement. Do you wonder that I feel that there is no ultimate hope for my holds of their trading versels, intended race in Washington?"

for distant waters, into a number of race in Washington?"

, takes a much more hopeful riew ny race. Time will ameliorate the oif- that readily hardened when themselves to the level of the white of compartments depended upon the man intellectually and financially the number of owners in the vessel. difficult problem will be solved for when I have what the white man wants the hull was first adopted does not apmy color will not keep him from com- pear to have been recorded. It may made wondrous progress; no other people under God's heaven have made such pie uider God's neaven nave nade such advancement despite such adversities for the safety of the vessel.

Think of it! Every other. Use of bulkfieads for safety purposes cass of people have had those of their was probably first made in the Westnumber who inherited their wealth, but carcely a dollar of our wealth came to us through inheritance. Thirty-five years ago we were a penniless, ignorant and utterly inexperienced people. No one owned any property and no one had any experience in acquiring it, yet look all over the land to-day and there is scarcely a hamlet where colored people may not be found sitting between their wa vine and fig-tree." "Compare the Russian serf with the

regro.
Thirty years ago four and a half millions of black people were set free



and scarcely one of them owned the price of a breakfast. At about the same time these Russian serfs were freed also, but to each family a certain number of acres were given them and a pittance on which to start life. Compare size pictures of him adorn the walls. den serf still; the Russian Jews have than it is to teach some men not to

A Hie-size bust is in one corner and swindled him out of almost all his prop civilization, the nihilist. Did you ever hear of a negro who was an anarchist or nihilist? No, you never did; nor did I, and I believe that in his heart the average colored man was loyal to his country, and when he learns to make of, then I will have no fear for him."

### DEATH IN A STRANGE WAY.

Curious and Fatal Accident to a Easton, Md., Woman.

In Easton, Md., Mrs. Josephine Grim shaw went to drive the other day. Her carriage was making its way along the



CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT street when a curious accident occur

phone wire had been left daugling over the street. This loop caught a little button on the top of the carriage. The horse was moving forward rapidly and the loop tightened about the button. The movement of the animal jerked the wire, but it did not break and neithe did the button part company with the top of the carriage. Instead the whole top was wrenched off the vehicle. The carriage was half overturned by the shock and Mrs. Grimshaw was thrown out, being so severely injured that she aken for treatment.

Watertight Compartments.

There is nothing new brought into the field of invention, but what some musty old antiquarian sooner or later unounces that the Chinese were fa naliar with the trick long years ago Cassier's Magazine instances the following confirmation of this generally

Ex-Senator Bruce, a leading colored smaller holds or spaces. of the case. "No," he said in answer to the case. "No," he said in answer to the case. "No," he said in answer to the said of 3-inch plank, and cauking query, "I do not expect to live to see ed with gum that was mixed with lime social equality, but I do not despair for and threads of bamboo—a composition ficulty. When the colored people raise into contact with water. The number

At just what time this division of ing to me for it. And my people have have been very old at the period named wondrous progress; no other peofor commercial economy, rather than

As early as 1820, not ten years after the introduction of steam vessels on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers by Robert Fulton, the hull of the steam-boat Columbus, running between New Orleans and Shippingport, Ky., was torn open by a snag, but the vessel was saved from sinking by having a snn com, which apartment alone was filled with water.'

The Caledonia, running on the Missis sippi River in 1824, also had a snag

Prior to the year 1849, of 736 vessels ost from all causes on the Western American rivers, 410 were lost from snags and other obstructions in the rivers. No doubt the danger in navi gating these rivers is what brough the snag room or chamber into use.

The Labor Problem. Neophyte-I don't see why you should rive Wiklow \$2 a day and me only 1.50."

Superintendent-Wiklow is an expe rienced hand.

Neophyte—Then the work must come good deal easier to him than it doe

o me, and he oughtn't to get so much instead of getting more.—Boston Trans

On Their Wedding Trip.

He-I have just been reading that the total length of the world's railroad tunnels is about 514 miles.

She—Oh, I wish they were all on this

It is easier to teach bables to talk

Better than All of Them.

Mocha coffee, from Yemenvin Arabia, s reputed to be the best; but the princi-ial supplies are now obtained from pal supplies are now obtained from Geylon, Jaya, the West Indies, Brazil and Central America. No matter where it comes from, every berry of it contains caffeine, which is a slow polson. The more coffee you drink the more your nerves are disordered and your digestion injured. Coffee makes you digety and wakeful, then you take sedatives to quiet you. A bad business all around. Break it up by using Grain-O instead of coffee: Made from pure grains, it is a true food and body-builder as well as a delightful beverage: Make this change and you will soon cease to realize that you have a nerve in your system. Thereoming tamerve in your system. That coming ta-ble drink is Grain-O. Packages 15c. or

Unfortunate. "What's the matter with your room nate?" asked one actress of another. "Oh, she's bad a little unpleasantness ith the fellow she's engaged to."

25c. each—one-fourth the cost of coffe

"Yes; you see he's out on the road playing Hamlet and she cut a piece of poetry out of a paper to send to him and when the slip reached him it egg stains."-Yonkers Statesman.

Excarsions for Homeseckers. On Dec. 7 and 21 the Chicago, Milwau ee and St. Paul Railway will sell round-ip excursion tickets from Chicago to great many points in the Western, uthwestern and Northwestern States, both on its own line and elsewhere, at greatly reduced rates. Defails, as to rates, etc., may be obtained out application to Ticket Agent, 95 Adams treet, Chicago.

Refined Repartee. She I have seen twenty-five sum-

He Then you must have been blind for several years. Now, I own to hav-

ing seen forty-five. She That leaves you about 24 years tion your falling of seeing double.—Indianapolis Journal.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95. Where to Go.

"Louise, two-thirds of every healthy nfant's life should be spent in sleep. Well, don't tell me about it. Go talk to baby."-London Household Words. Ah, that twingel Why, you're rheumatic. Seek relie rstanter from Glenn's Sulphur Sonp. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dyo, black or prown, 50c.

Not in Her Experience. He-Darling, was there ever a love lke ours? She Well, not in my experience, at like ours? least.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

than wed for money, and there isn't any doubt that he's doing it." See advertisement on this page, headed "How Are You Going to Vote"

thoroughly wedded to his art.'

Blood tells more in dogs than in peo-

A Missionary Medicine.

Cleanliness begins within. If a man

the nostrils of the Deity. A man whose tood sours in his stomach, and whose fiver

soure sours in an stomach, and whose fiver, is leaden, can't help looking at the world hatefully with jaundiced eye, and conjuring up evil thoughts in his tortured brain. Cleanliness of person begets cleauliness of thought. Cascarete, Candy Castaland

thartic are the missionary medicine which

purifies men's bodies and minds. Pure fragrant, palatable, mild and they clean out the intestinal cana late the liver and strengthen the

Then a man enjoys again a feeling of char-ity and brotherly leve for his fellows and

recommends others to take Cascarets and

Cure for Whosping Cough.

"There is considerable whooping cough prevalent nowadays," remarked

an old lady, a resident of West Vir-

ginia, to a reporter, "and there are a

number of cures, all of them of some value no doubt. But the simplest rem-

edy that I know of is warm milk just

as it comes from the cow. I was rais-

ed in the country, where the remedy was easy to get. There are a number

of cows kept in the city, and it is not

very difficult to get warm milk if the

proper effort is made. Warm milk is

n almost certain cure, and it has the

advantage over most of the other rem-

edies in that it is a food as well. I

don't know that any particular quanti-

ty is necessary, my rule being to let the child drink as much as it desires.

The child should get it at least twice a day, morning and evening."-Wash-

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kenfp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get

a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50

ent bottles. Go at once; delays are dan-

"Critchley, the painter, says he is

"Well, that proves that he is a man

"He always said he'd rather starve

Living Up to His Principles.

ington Star:

of his word.'

"How so?"

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousneafter first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve E over. Send for FREE S2.00 km bottle and treats DR. E. H. KLINE, Ltd., by Arch St., Philadelphia, I

Mrs. Winslow's Boorsing Street for Child teething: soitens the gums, request inflammati allays pain, ourse wind colle. 25 cents a bottle.

## A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

Hest, sense of tenderness and swelling of a part, are all indications that there is need of instant repair—the stitch in time. Where these symptoms exist on the left or the right side of the womb, disease of the ovary is setting in and soon there will be, if there is not already established, a discharge, trifling at first, but later copious and irritating. Soon, also, there will be felt dull; dragging pains radiating from

Do not, my sister, let your malady go so far, but nose of you who are already suffering in this ray should begin at once a course of treatment It will restore the organs to their normal con-

In this connection Mas. E. L. MYERS, Quakake, Pa., says: "My ovaries were badly dis-eased, and for almost a year I suffered with se-

were burning pains which were almost unendurable, and a dull, heavy pain in the lower portion of my back. If standing I was most relieved with my foot resting on a stool or chair. The doctor told me I would have to take my ed and keep quiet. I had not used half a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's hed and keep quiet. I had not used haif a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before it worked wonders with me. I now owe my health to the Compound. To those who are suffering from diseases peculiar to women, I would say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is just what

Mrs. Pinkham wishes to befriend you, and if you will write her at Lynn, Mass. telling her just how you feel, she will give you the very best advice free of charge. Think what a privilege it is to be able to write to a woman who is learned in all these matters, and willing to advise you without charge.

"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect A Useful Article Like



Bome time, ago a dressmaker of my acquaintance spoke with me about a mass of disfiguring pimples, very talamed and angry looking, which had broken out on her face; and around the corners of her mouth. She had been poisoned, she said, by biting off the ends of coloryd, seving sitks used in connection with her work. The pimples had increased in size and undightilities and had become a source of much distress and annoyance. I recommended Ripsins Tabules for a trial, and for soveral weeks she took them three times day according to divisitions. At first the Tabules proved to her, by throwing to the sura day according to directions. At first the Tabules proved to her, by throwing to the surface more pimples than she had originally, that her blood was badly out of order. Persevering in the ascor Ripairs Tabules the cruption gradually disappeared, and now not a vestige of the disorder remains. A more ardent inderser of Ripans Tabules than she it would now be hard to find. They are worth their weight in gold to any one similarly affected.

A new style peaker containing the arrange armine in a paper certon (without glass) is now for sale at some firms storms—for reference. This town prices that included first the roots shall not recommind. One down firms storms—for reference, and the storms of the stor

No. 49-97

When he is adventisement in this paper PISO'S CURE FOR N

CONSUMPTION

CURE YOURSELF

### THY BROTHER

When thy heart, with joy overflowing In the joy O-let thy brother With thee share,

When the barvest sheaves ingathered Fill thy barns with store, To thy God and to thy brother Give the more.

If thy soul, with power uplifted, irn for glorious deed, Give thy strength to serve thy brothe In his need.

Hast thou borne a secret sorrow In thy lonely breast? Take to thee a sorrowing brother For a guest.

Share with him thy bread of blessing Sorrow's burden share When thy heart enfolds a brother, God is there.

-REV. THEODORE C. WILLIAMS

# The Widow Thomson's Thanksgiving Dinner

By Hope Darling,

Mrs. Thomson laid down her crochet work and glanced nervously across the table at Martie Trask, her maid "Martie, I am going to give a dinner

party Thanksgiving." At that single word, clear-cut and

aggressive, the courage of the mistress visibly waned. "Don't you think it would be nice.

Martie, for us to ask some of our relatives to eat dinner with us that day your ma and Tillie, you know, and Flora's folks?"

No sound broke the stillness for the space of two minutes save the ticking of the clock on the mantel, and the crackling of the open wood fire. Evidently Martie was considering the

was a tall, buxom girl of twenty with a round, freckled face, blue eyes, and an abundance of curly red hair. For four years she had been an inmate of the Thomson; home, and had come to look upon her cousin and all belongings, especially those that pertained to the kitchen, as under the command of Miss Martie Trask.

"Yes," she said, nodding her head vigorously, "We'll do it. I do git so awful tired cookin," for jest us two. We'll git 'em up a right good meal," and Martie pushed back the cuffs of her red calico dress, as if about to beoperations at once

Mrs. Thomson flushed with pleasure. Sho was a little woman whose dark face was still untouched by time. rose-pink dyed her cheeks, her brown were limpid, and the gray brushed back from her brow made a quaint frame for the expressive coun-

"I'm real glad you approve, Martie, though, of course, it needn't have

bout the party. Sixteen is all that can set down to the table when stretched, without crowdin'. There's you and me, ma and sister Tillie and her man Tim, and little That's six. Then I s'pose you'll want Flora Campbell and her family, though I don't know what you see in her, mor'n your other relations. There's five of the Campbells, five and relations six. 'leven. Who else?'

"Uncle Leander and Cousin Cyrilla." "Course. Thirteen. S'pose Ben Burton and his stylish wife would come clear from Lawton if we should ask

"I think so. At least we will try, That is fifteen, and I don't know of anyone else, do you?" and the flush deepened on the cheek of the widow, Martie's eye.

"Well, I guess I do. You don't mean You'd be mean enough to make Dave Merchant, and him your third cousin, and a miserable old bachelor at that!" "I, I-do you really think we ought to ask David?'

"Well, I should say so. You write your invites to them as lives off, and I'll see bout the folks here. One thing, Sarv one turkey won't be 'nough. "We will have two turkeys and four chickens. We shall want two chicken

meat. Might have pickled tongue."
"And a veal loaf. We will hav "And a veal loaf. We will have from that, for I remember Da—, oh, ah, Uncle

what was it. Martie?" Why, I believe you air gittin' flustrated over this," and Martie eyed her companion suspiciously. "You needn't. I'll tend to things. Have suspiciously. veal loaf if you want it, though I don't set no great store by it. It's lucky we made them fruit cakes last month: they'll jest be prime. I'll make that new chocolate cake I learned of Mary

Long. That'll be cake nough, won't it, with doughnuts and crullers?" "I will make a pound cake after mother's old recipe," Mrs. Thomson's We always had one for Thanksgiving when we were

"Dreadful old-fashioned," Martie re torted, sniffing contemptuously, "but I by an uncle of Mrs. Burton's. don't care. Then there must be mince tarts. Oh, we'll have a good dinner. Well, I guess I'll go to bed now, so's to git up early in the mornin' and begin must withdraw the acceptance prevthings. You'll want to write your let-

Yes, I think so," was the absent re-

Martle lighted another lamp and remanifested no desire to set about let- one leaf out of the table, that's all." ter-writing, however, but leaned back in her comfortable rocker, and, as her in perfect order. The massive family thing of the pleasure that filled his eyes rested on the mass of glowing silver had been duly polished, and the ombers in the grate, her mind went rose-wreathed china that had been back to the days of her youth, when Sarah's mother's, as well as the quaint shootlingly.

She did so. When she had finished,

That was twenty-five years ago. How departed at an early hour that same ners of her month.

apply they had been! But, in a few evening for choir practice, leaving "So I am the sole guest at this That was twenty-nive years ago. How departed at an early more that same ners of her mount, happy they had been! But, in a few evening for choir practice, leaving "So I am the sole guest at this months, they had quarreled over a Mrs. Thomson to spend the time alone. Thanksgiving direct," he exclaimed. trifle, and David went west. For two fully two hours after her usual time.

years she waited, hoping for a word or sign, but hoping in vain. Then she married James Thomson.

She sighed as she remembered the years that followed. There had been no unkindness from the man whose name she bore. Still there had been a narrowness about their life that had ost stifled her, and at times her heart had cried out for congenial companionship. Ten years ago James Thomson had died. Sarah had remained on in the old home alone, save

for hired help.

A few months ago David Merchant had returned to that community—a wealthy man. He had never married The home of his ancestors had passed into his hands, and he was rebuilding and improving the house.

The years had not greatly changed him. He was erect, and the Western sun had bronzed his once fair face. His head was silvered, although the heavy mustache was of the same golden brown hue that Sarah remembered

so well.
She rose suddenly. What had start ed her on such a train of musing? It too late for letter-writing now, the clock was striking ten. She hurold clock was striking ten. riedly prepared for bed. As she en-tered her own room, she lifted high the lamp and gazed long at the picture of James Thomson, which she dutifully kept hanging over her bureau. She shuddered a little; in the keen gray eyes there was surely a mocking light.

"I 'most wish I hadn't decided to give the dinner," she thought. "Maybe David won't come, anyhow." -- No scruples troubled Marti

ever. She was up early the next morning, and entered gayly upon the preparations for the coming feast. The letters were written and despatched Martie reported the acceptance of each of the verbal invitations.

A few days later, Mrs. Thomson was returning to her home after calling upon a sick neighbor. The early dusk of the short November day was fast gathering around her, and she quickened her steps. As she turned a corner she came face to face with a man. She was startled, but one glance at the broad-shouldered, compact form and her fears fled.

"Did I frighten you, Sarah?" David Merchant asked turning and falling into step with her. Then without waiting for a reply, he went on hurriedly. "It was so kind of you to ask me to meet thee, of my blood and yours at your tarte. At first, Sarah, thought I must decline."

"But Martie said you were coming, she said wistfully, stealing a look at the strong face that the shadows were of fast hiding.
"Yes, I'll come. You see, Sarah, it

was something like this. When I first knew that you were married to James Thomson, I hated him, and I fear ! have chershed a bit of that old fee ing all these years. At all events, Martie's words called up something strangely like it. I thought I could us both, and felt that I was a villain

well," she said in a voice hoarse with pain. Before he could speak again, she had passed up the walk.

David Merchant stared blankly after her. Not until he had heard the door open and shut did he turn and retrace his steps down the road. He drew a long breath and shook his head. was an old fool," he murmured, "to think it could make any difference. have stayed in Nevada.

Mrs. Thomson found Martie chopping mincemeat and singing hymns. enough to ask: "Wouldn't make mor'n a dizen pies,

would you?" "Oh, I don't care," was the testy re

"I almost wish I had never heard ply. of Thanksgiving."

me; there will be only seven of us, and "Land sakes! What alls you?" and there is enough cooked for fifty. Per-

"Well, I guess I do. You don't mean to tell me, Cousin Sary Thomson, that pended in both hands. "You air clean next week. Then I—why, there is you'd be mean enough to give a tuckered out, runnin round lookin af- will, and he is all alone." ter sick folks. You better go to bed early to-night, and I'll steep you some

Mrs. Thomson passed on into her own room without another word. She laid off her neat black hood and shawl, tied a gingham apron around her waist, and smoothed her hair, all the picture of her dead husband. Somehow she felt that she could not meet

that direct gaze just then.

The preparations for Thanksgiving went on apace. Acceptances came from the Burtons and the Campbells. Leander had not replied, but Martie declared there was no danger of his missing a chance to get a those two enormous turkeys, to say good meal for nothing. As these nothing of all the rest. It's too ridic-guests must come by train, they would ulous, or would be if it was anybody remain all night. So Martie and her mistress labored on, and the pantry shelves groaned under the weight of but that would be worse than to have

It was not until the Monday morning before Thanksgiving that the first cloud appeared upon the sky of Mrs. Two letters came: one from Sarah. Cousin Cyrilla, saying that her father was too ill to attempt even the short journey, the other from Ben Burton. He wrote that since accepting his cousin's invitation his wife and himself had been bidden to a dinner given

"And as he is a man of wealth and friendship will be of real value to me, afresh, while his distress increased. you will readily understand that I lously sent you."

"Glad to hear it," Martie exclaimed crisply, when Mrs. Thomson had fin-all the folks?" ished reading the letter aloud. "If "Oh. David." Martle lighted another lamp and re-tired into her own room, leaving the him spend his Thanksgivin with his mistress of the farmhouse alone. She wife's rich relations. We can leave By Tuesday evening the house was

It was eleven when Martle returned, She lingered a moment at the door be fore entering, and Mrs. Thomson heard the heavy tones of a man's

"Cousin Sary, I've got somethin' to say." Martie began as soon as she op ened the door. It's somethin' surpris in', so you better be prepared.'

Mrs Thomson looked up question The girl sat down, unbuttoned ingly. and threw back her jacket, took off her hat, and, holding it in her hand, went on in a slow, hesitating way that was utterly at variance with her usual abrupt manner of speaking.

"That's Tom Kester waitin' out there. He came home from York State to-day, and he is goin' back Friday. Him and me's been engaged married high 'bout two years, but Tom had bad luck 'bout work, and so we waited. Now's he's got a good place, and I'm going to marry him Friday mornin' and start back with ilm on the noon train, that's all."

Martie was right. Her news was surprising, so much so that her cousing sat staring at her in speechless aston ishment.

"Yes, that's all," the prospective bride repeated, evidently displeased at the quiet manner in which her information had been received. "I went home and told ma and Tillie, then I thought I'd have to let you know that I'd quit. I'm goin' back home now, 'cause ma and I air goin' to towa right early in the mornin'. Two days hain't long to buy your weddin' clothes and em made, but we'll have to do the best we can,"

"Why, Martie, I can't get along without you," Mrs. Thomson cried. "There's our Thanksgiving dinner

"Oh, yes, that makes me think. Ma and Tillie's folks can't come, 'cause we'll have to work every minute. There won't be any one but the Camp bells and Dave Merchant. You can gi along. You wouldn't have me give up Tom and all our happiness together for your Thanksgivin' dinner, would you?

"No, no, dear child," and Mrs Thomson's resentment vanished be fore the unusual softness of the other's voice. "I am glad, so glad that woman's dearest joy has come to you -that of leving and being loved!

She forgot her own disappointment and bustled about, aiding Martie in her preparations for departure. The clock stress twelve before the girl was ready. Even Martie was a little affected at the leave-taking, and she shed a few tears when, in addition to her wages, Mrs. Thomson pressed into her hand a shining eagle

For a wedding gift; Martie," she

Then she went back to her lonely ireside, and mused over the trous fate that seemed to attend upon

"I do hope Flora's folks will get here before David comes," she thought "It would be so embarrassing, especinever eat a Thanksgiving dinner in ally after what he said the other night his house, his and yours. Then I rehis house, his and yours. Then I remembered how the years had changed until half-past ten. Well, all I ca. do is to tell Will to drive fast. Now I party, they found that these had almust go to bed, for I will have pienty

su, nastily, for she was always asserting her independence in a half-heart.

She made no reply, and they walked on in is slience until they reached the clear and sunny. The bare branches gate of the Thomson farm Mr. Merching ant opened this for his companion, son farmhouse were outlined in a delicate on in a more gracious tone. "However, and they walked on the trees that surrounded the Thomson farm house were outlined in a delicate silvery tracery against the beautiful and the property to do to-morrow."

Thanksgiving morning dawned, on it silence until they reached the clear and sunny. The bare branches gate of the Thomson farm Mr. Merching and the property of the trees that surrounded the Thomson farmhouse were outlined in a delicate silvery tracery against the beautiful and the property to do to-morrow." saying as she passed through:
"You understand, don't you, Sarah?"
"Oh, yes. I understand perfectly heaped along the drive.

Within Mrs. Thomson was moving briskly about. By the time she began to look for the return of the team she had sent to meet the Campbells, all was in readiness. The chicken pies were in the warming closet of the stove, potatoes, cabbage and squash "I were ready for the kettles, and the two great turkeys were browning in the oven which they had shared with a Don't know but I might just as well huge Indian pudding, golden-hearted and spicy. Pies, cakes, platters of cold meat - pickles-all were waiting, while the long table in the dining-room was The girl stopped both proceedings long gay in snowy damask, china, silver

Mrs. Thomson, in a brown merino cherry ribbons and a large white ap-

ron, stood looking eagerly up the road. "They will be here soon now. Dear

She ran breathlessly to the gate to meet the hired man. He tossed her an envelope, saying laconically: This come, but the folks didn't."

It was a telegram from Flora's husloudly-heating heart Mrs. Thomson read:

"The children have scarler fever

Not dangerous, but disappointed. "FRANK CAMPBELL." She re-read the few words, then looked imploringly around. Will had driven on to the barn, so she was

What could she do? "I can never entertain David Merchant, and no one else," she said to her-self. "Think of our sitting down to nothing of all the rest. It's too ridi else. It may be that something will happen to keep David at home. Oh.

She went slowly back to the house, Here the sight of her waiting dinner was too much, and sitting down on the roomy lounge, she buried her face in a cushion and let the tears have their way.

"Why. Sarah, what's the matter?" voice asked a few minutes later. She glanced up to find David Merch and then, as the hall door stood open

At the sight of him, her tears flowed "What is it, Sarah?" he again quired, taking one of her hands in

both his own sinewy ones. "Tell me what is troubling you, and where are

were it not for you." Mr. Merchant's eyes mirrored som

she had plighted her troth to this same old blue delft of the Thomsons, had the tears still stood on her lashes, but David Merchant.

been taken down and washed. Martie a smile was lurking around the cor-

"Well, Sarah, Tishail go straight home feel of them.-The Housewife.

and leave you to dispose of those two turkeys yourself, if you do not make

ne one promise."
"What is it?" she asked shyly, and he hand he still held tremble 'Promise to marry me, Christmas," "I-oh. I-oh, the turkeys are burn ng, David; I smell them. Let me go

"Promise me first." Mrs. Thomson was powerless. On arm of her old lover encircled her waist and his even were reading the secrets of her heart-besides, th keys really were burning. So she laid er head upon his broad breast and whispered: "I promise,"-The Housewife,

AMATEUR PIRATES.

Sir Francis Drake's First Attempt in th Art of Piracy Frank R Stockton will contribute to the coming volume of St. Nicholas a series of articles on "The Buccaneer

of Our Coast." The series begins in the November number. In his characteristic vein, Mr. Stockton says: "Spain was not at war with land: and when Drake sailed with four small ships into the port of the little town of Nombre de Dios in the middle of the night, the inhabitants of the town were as much astonished as the pecple of Perth Amboy would be if four armed vessels were to steam into Raritan Bay and endeavor to take pos

session of the town. The peaceful Spanish towns-people were not at war

with any civilized nation, and they could not understand why bands of men should invade their streets, enor muskets, into the air, and then sound a trumpet loud enough to wake up everybody in the place. Just out side of the town the invaders had left number of their men; and when these heard the trumpet in the marketplace, they also fired their guns. All the noise and hubbub so startled the good people of the town that many of them jumped from their beds, without stopping to dress; fled away to the mountains. But all the citizens were not such cowards; and fourteer or fifteen of them armed themselves

from the unknown invaders. "Beginners in any trade or profes sion, whether it be the playing of the plano, the painting of pictures, or the pursuit of piracy, are often timid and distrustful of themselves; so it happened on this occasion with Francis Drake and his men, who were merely amateur pirates, and showed ver plainly that they did not yet under

and went out to defeud their town

stand their business. "When the fifteen Spanish citizen came into the market-place and found the little armed body of Englishmen, they immediately fired upon them, no knowing or caring who they were. This brave resistance seems to have frightened Drake and his men almost as much as their trumpets and guns had frightened the citizens, and the English immediately retreated from the When they reached the place where they had left the rest of the ready run away, and taken to the boats. Consequently Drake and his men were obliged partly to undress hoats. themselves and to wade out to the little ships. The Englishmen no booty whatever, and they only killed one Spaniard, and he was a man who had been looking out of a window

to see what was the matter. had anything to do with the bungling manner in which he made this first attempt at piracy, we cannot say; but he soon gave his conscience a holiday and undertook some very successful robbing enterprises. He received in formation from some of the native that a train of mules was coming across the isthmus of Panama, loade with gold and silver bullion, and guarded only by their drivers; for the merchants who owned an this treasure had no idea that there was any one ir that part of the world who would com mit a robbery upon them. proved that they could hold up a train of mules as easily as some of the masked robbers in our western country hold up a train of cars. All the gold was taken; but the silver was too heavy for the amateur pirates to

carry. Coal Statistics. American coal is an important item in the supplies of outward-bound Atlantic liners. Formerly a large amount of coal was taken from British ports in American bottoms. Over a million and a half tons of American coal are now used per year for this purpose. The coal area of the principal countries of the world is enor mous. Japan and China have over 200,000 square miles of coal fields The United States has nearly as much India 35,000 square miles: Russia, 27. 000 square miles; Great Britain, 0, 000 square miles; Germany, 3,600 square miles, with France, Belgium. Spain and other countries about 4,000 square miles. It is estimated that the European nations would yield some thing more than three and one-half billion tons of coal. Grumblers who sometimes worry lest by the prodigal waste of coal the supply should be exhausted may be reassured by the statement that there is coal enough in the world to last over a thousand years, at which time they probably will have little interest in mundane affairs. Pennsylvania has the credit of mining fifty million tons of coal during the year 1895. This is the largest production given in the United States Reports of any coal-producing State North Carolina furnishes 25 000 tons, which is the smallest amoun reported for any State. During the year 1895 the value of the coal production was nearly 108 millions of dollars for bitiminous coal, and anthracite about 781/2 millions.—The Ledger,

Heaful Games

Frobel was a great advocate of games which would develop the acuteness and discrimination of the senses in children. Autumn fruits may be made to play an important part in this respect. The children of a kindergar. ten or of a nursery may be taught to name, count and draw such with colored chalks. Then one child may be blindfolded, and another child hides one of the fruits. If the blinded one guesses which one is missing he is cheered, if not, he tries again. Another way is, to have all the children guess the names of the fruits by the

# GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

TEMS OF INTEREST ON FEMININE

TOPICS: Chinchille in Vogue-Novel Use For Toy

Pistols...The Wedding Kerchief in the

Tyrol---Etc., Etc. CHINCHILLA IN VOGUE.

There is no doubt that chinchilla will again form one of the very popu lar furs of the winter. It is stylish, re fined in effect and very expensive. Sill velvet Russian blouses, capes and jackets will be very much trimmed with this fur. On cloth costumes of dahlia, Russian green, dark blue or plum color, small pieces for various portions of the bodice look soft and ainty against a clear complexion, he it fair or dark.

NOVEL USE FOR TOY PISTOLS. Dealers in toy pistols in England find a growing demand for those harmless weapons. It is currently reported that they are carried by women cy-clists to repel importunate vagrants or more ambitious thieven. Accord ing to an English newspaper, a clergy man (he surely cannot be a curate! advises women to carry, instead of pistol, an old purse filled with pepper This is to be flung in a too persistent tramp's or beggar's face.—New York Press.

THE WEDDING KERCHIEF IN THE TYROL.

When a young maiden is about to be married in the Welsch Tyrol, immediately before she steps across the threshold of her old home, on her way to the church, her mother solemnly gives her a new pocket-handkerchief. The bride holds it in her hand through out the marriage ceremony, using it to wipe away her tears. As soon as the marriage festivities are over, the young wife lays the handkerchief aside in her linen closet, and there it remains as long as she lives. Noth-ing could induce a Tyrolese wife to se this sacred handkerchief. It may be half a century, or longer, before it is taken from its place to fulfil the secand and last part of its mission. When the wife dies, perhaps as a gray old grandmother, the loving hands of the next of kin place the bridal handkerchief over the face of the dead, and it is buried with her in the grave.

WOMEN IN UNIVERSITY LIFE.

One of the reports of the Educational Department in England has a special table devoted to the subject of the admission of women to university life. Inquiries have been instituted as to he arrangements made for women students at 162 of the universities of the civilized nations in both h pheres, and 139 replies were received. Are women admitted as members of the universities? Are they admitted on the learnsame terms as men? Are they adto examination? Are they eligible for

university degrees? It is significent of the advanced liberalism of Scotland and Wales that heir five universities have no answer but "Yes" to make, save as regards certain courses in the north country. certain courses in the north country.

Australia, India and Canada also answer "Yes," and Toronto proudly says: "No advantage is granted to men which is not open to women." New Zealand gives practically the same re-France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, o Italy and of course, the United States have almost unbroken columns of "Yes." The great sinners of Europe are Germany, Austria and Russia.

QUEER OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN. Mrs. Barotti, a Chicago woman, makes a good income by conducting 2 nut-cracking establishment. Mrs. Barotti's place of business is known to all confectioners and street venders. Her business is now booming. Her estab lishment consists of a long, narrow room. Down the center of it extends a long table surrounded by men, women and children; in front of each person is a square iron slab, with nuts piled high on one side of it. Each orker has a hammer and hammers away from morning until night. Skill is required to extract the meats without breaking them. A good nut-cracker can crack about sixteen pounds of nuts a day. They are paid about \$2 a day. In the busy season Mrs. Barotti employs from thirty to fifty

hands. An enterprising Philadelphia woman has a novel way of converting her nuscle into cash. She is an expert in ioor cleaning. Kitchen floors are her specialty. Kitchen floors nowadays are ade of hard wood or tile or they are covered with oilcloth or linoleum. An expert can clean them with great rap-This woman can clean the average floor in half an hour, and her charges are 25 cents. She carries her own tools, soaps and cloths. For each customer she has a certain half hour on a certain day. She earns from \$3 to St a day. Many women are now menders. Their chief customers are men. They have regular days for each client. They sew on buttons, darn stockings, brush clothes, and the experts are able to sponge and press clothes as well as any tailor, at a reduced price. They have certain boards and irons for the purpose.-Chicago Times-Herald.

"A HIGH-BORN LADY." This announcement from the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which a correspondent

entence after taking a deep breath. Herbert Wildhart. Count of the Em pire von Drommelsheim, Knight Commander (Capitular-Comthur) of the Royal Bayarian Order of the House Knights of St. George, Royal Bayarian Chamberlain, gives suitable notice herewith in his own and in the name of his wife, the high-born Countess Ursula von Drommelsheim, nee Countess von Hochheim and Schwarzhonf. of the approaching marriage of hiand of his late wife, now resting in God, the high-born Countess Fried-ricke, Countess, von Drommelsheim, nee Countess of Leisenburg-Alsheim's the high-born Elsbeth von Drommelsheim with the high-well-born Baron von und zu Nenenburg, Royal Bavarian Lieutenant of the Reserve in the X Regiment, Royal Bayarian Gentleman of the Chamber and Knight of the Royal Bavarian Order of House Knights of St. George, son of the high-well-born Baron of the Empire, Friedrich von und zu Neuenburg, landowner and head of the family at Neuenburg, Royal Wurtemberg Chamberlain, Commander (Comthur) of the Royal Ba-varian Order of House Knights of St. George, and of his late wife, resting in the high-and-well-born Baroness Hildegard von und zu Neuenburg, nee Baroness of Hohen-Kapfenberg

orr ?- London Chronicle.

SUCCESSFUL BLOW STRUCK FOR WOMEN.

It was in 1862 that General Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States succeeded in opening the government departments to the employ ent of women. The civil war was at its height, and every able-bodied man the protection of the country. "If ever I strike a successful blow for women now is my time," said General Spinner. The first legal-tender notes were print. men were employed to cut them apart with shears. General Spinner maintained that women could handle the shears more deftly than men, and Secretary Chase finally consented to let him experiment with women em-

The first one engaged was Jennie Douglas, and her first day's work settled the matter in her favor and that of womankind. Other women were employed. The men left, and the we men took their places. Soon, however, a machine to cut money was invented. and the women were discharged. General Spinner now convinced the officials that the nimble fingers of women were peculiarly adapted to the counting of notes. He had employed his daughters in his own bank, and knew they could work more rapidly than He was permitted to seven women, who were regularly appointed as counters of the United States money. It is true that women received but half the salary paid to men for the same work at the ning, but the salaries were gradually increased, until now a woman receive the same salary as a man in the public service when she does the same work. -Washington Post.

"MARRIAGE-SCHOOLS."

Finishing schools in England are of iqubtful utility. In South Germany, however, writes a London Chronicle correspondent, the institution has been developed on very practical lines. Be fore admission the girls are supposed to have been thoroughly well educated They must know the rudiments of arithmetic must have a fair acquain tance with English and German gran mar, and must be able to write and They come to the school mainly to

The schools generally number from same terms as men. The mitted to lectures? Are they admitted to examination? Are they eligible for has a separate bedroom. Every morning after breakfast the girl has to make her own bed and dust the room Once or twice a month she is obliged to alter the position of the furniture so that she may know how to arrange things. Every week she is called upon to take her dresses from the boards, where they hang, them in a box, with everything else she may require for a long visit. This done, the mistress inspects it points out the many ways in which she may save space.

In a school in Baden I visited, only sixteen pupils are admitted, and two housemaids and one cook are kept. At the commencement of the term the girls are informed by the mistress that four of them are required every week to take absolute charge of the house They have to rise early in the morning, and see to the preparation of breakfast. When this is finished they make their beds and tidy their rooms see that the servants have done their work. Then they are told by the misress what the midday dinner will consist of, and this they will have to pre-pare, though the cook will supervise what they do in the kitchen, giving

hints and preventing waste. ne of the four girls will have to sit at the head of the table and serve the soup, carve the poultry or joint, and help the sweets. This meal over, those on duty have, after a short rest, to arange afternoon tea, which they lay in the drawing-room, and at which they have to wait upon their companions and any visitors who may happen to call. In the evening there is frequently some music or light recreation, where the four girls have to act as hostesses. work by arranging supper, but are not allowed to retire for the night until they have left the kitchen in perfect order, and have seen that the doors and windows all over the house are properly secured.

The value of such training as this cannot be overestimated. leaves the school quite competent to undertake the management of a house; they are good cooks, and are able to anything without being

dependent on the servants. The other girls who have not been so actively engaged in the house are taught sewing and the making and repairing of their own garments morning they have studies and in the afternoon generally go for walks. The mistress of the school I visited is well connected, and has many visitors. In the winter evenings dances are arranged, and these are entirely managed by the girls on duty. They see to the preparation of the rooms, engage the musicians, draw up the programmes, etc. This lady told me that thirty-tw of her girls had met their husbands at these dances

"We mistresses," she added, "are said in Germany to be the proprietors of marriage schools. It is true, and the term is not quite inappropriate."

FOR FEMININE WEAR. Princess gowns of velveteen. Girls' silk bonnets in shirred effects. Trimmings of braid and fur bands.

ombined, Dressy costumes of moire velours nd poplin. Passementeric of gilt spangles set

vith topaz. Umbrella handles having a loop of ribbon.

## WONDER WORLD.

OMAHA'S EXPOSITION IS TO BE FULL OF MARVELS.

Inventive Cenjus of the Earth Laid Under-Tribute---Some of the Prime Engineer ing and Other Feats to Be Exhibited. The work of getting into shape the

preliminaries of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition held in Omaha, from June to November, 1898, is proceeding with considerable zeal. There will be innumerable special exhibits and hundreds of novel show features, among which may be mentioned the following:

Sherman's Umbrella is a massive echanical invention by which passen gers are elevated to a height of 250 feet and revolved slowly within a cir-cle whose diameter is 250 feet. An night the tower will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity, apex a powerful searchlight will be placed. This stream of light may be seen a distance of 100 miles.

The vertical standard of the umbrela will be 350 feet high made of steel and iron, and anchored in a stone foundation 30 feet deep and 75 feet square. It will be 40 feet in diameter 126 feet in circumference. On the sides, of the standard, running from the bottom up, will be 40 rails, forming ten tracks for the lower platform to move up and down. On this platform will be a circular track on which another platform is to revolve, the latter platform holding the standard which sports the arms of the umbre

The arms are to 110 feet in length, at the extremities of which the cars are to be suspended. From the outer the top of the standard, connecting there with counter weights which travel up and down on the inside of the Standard. The cars will be constructed on the same principle of those of the Ferris wheel, built of iron and steel and will hold 40 passengers each. There will be sixteen of these cars. The lower platform will also be used for passengers, having a carrying ca-pacity of about 200. This platform will rise to the height of 240 feet.

Mr. R. Hinchliff, the engineer, who will construct the umbrella, describes

it technically as follows: "The 'Sherman Umbrella' will be unique. The cars are suspended from the outer ends of the arms, the lift-ing arrangements being a series of ing arrangements being a series braces, one for each arm, acted upon by a central sleeve which will surround a supporting column, the sleeve being raised by power from the engine. After the arms are raised carrying the passenger cars to the desired height, they will be rotated by the properly applied machinery, at the pleasure of operator. Passengers will enjoy the motion of the machine; it will be on a par with the Ferris wheel. The motion will be of two kinds—vertical and horizontal. Passengers will be first lifted to the intended height and then re volved around so that the entire country for miles around, as well as all objects in the Exposition grounds will be clearly within view. The machine is designed to make three 'trips' per hour and carry 800 passengers."

A miniature train consisting of locomotive, tender, four observation cars one box car and a caboose-in all twenty-nine feet long. The train will be operated daily on its own tracks for the transportation of children. The cars are forty-one inches long fourteen wide, in each of which two juveniles can be comfortably seated. The engine weighs 450 lbs, its nearest competitor being a London loco-

motive which weighs 5,000 pounds. The famed mining district. "the Black Hills," including Galena, Spearfish, Lead City, Edgement, with the rugged and loftly mountain of Ragged Top in the distance, will be reproduced in miniature, with towers, mines and camps, suggestive of real life. Spear-fish Canyon, with its bristling crags, rocky defiles, and beautiful cascades the Bridal Veil Falls, railways, electric lights, etc., add peculiar interest to

the picturesque and novel portrayal. An elevated cycle railway will convey pasengers to and from various points on the grounds on pedal-propelled machines, operated on a double

"Shooting the Chutes," a mechanican novelty, contemplates some new and ingenious ideas recently evolved in

this line of amusement. A coast-defense vessel resembling in tub, will afford amusement to exposition visitors, the vessel being converted at will into a harmless merry-go-round which will navigate the waters of the lagoon and convey passengers from one point to another.

The Nicaragua Canal, by means of which it is arranged to form the connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, will form an interesting and novel engineering exhibit. Major Henry Romeyn, representing the Chilian Government, proposes to reproduce the canal, showing s on both sides, harbors and ship-

The German Village will represent the various styles of architecture seen among the historic buildings in various parts of Germany reproduced as

they appeared centuries ago. Prominent among the amusements will be the Chinese Theatre, the Tyro-lean Village, the "Streets of Cairo," with camels, donkeys, attendants and drivers; the Moorish Palace, with its dark-skinned keepers and guards, shieks from the plains of Arabia, Algeria, East Indian jugglers who perform wonderful feats, and other features showing the daily life and occupation of the natives of these

The Comradeship of Miners. A touching incident is reported from

the Australian province of Victoria. A miner met with an accident and broke his leg. The nearest doctor was at Orbost, thirty-eight miles away. was sent for, but could not leave the township, where several serious cases claimed his attention. The miner's mates thereupon decided to carry the sufferer to Orbost, and thirty-two of them having improvised a roughstretcher, carried the noor man there in a day and a half. They had to traverse the roughest country in Crosgingoland, and to cross a river and wo creeks, all of which were in flood. They got their mate into the doctor's hands in time to save his life.—San Francisco Call